THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 83. SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NEILSON in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

OLYPHANT & Co.

10de 10 Shanghai 11th Sept., 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.

SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.

Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE.
Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

TUPPER & Co.
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED
CORRUGATED IRON,
Iron Roofing, Sheds, Churches, Houses, &c.,
61A, MOORGATE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shal lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London,

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Waddings, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances,

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.
Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department.

7fe o-a-f 7 August 8th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul'-Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th, 1868

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At the Horse Bazaar, on the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. C. CORN, of a daughter.

At Newchwang, on the 15th instant, Mrs. Algernon Wright, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday November 7th, at Yokohama, at the house of Sir HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, by the Rev. M. BUCKWORTH BAILEY H.B.M.'s Consular Chaplain, ISLA ASHLEY SITWELL, Esq., of Yokohama, son of the late WILLIAM HURT SITWELL, Esq., of Barmoor and Yeavering, Northumberland, to SIDNEY MARY BECKWITH, daughter of the late Colonel JOHN ALEXANDER WILSON, Royal Artillery.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on 14th instant, of Acute Dysentery, Mr. PETER FELIX RICHARDS, aged 53.

At the British Consulate, Newchwang, on the 14th Nov., THOMAS TAYLOR MEADOWS, H. B. M. Consul at that port, aged 49 years; for 25 years an officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service in China.

LATEST DATES

England...(tel.)...	Oct. 27	Hankow,.....	Nov. 20
Hongkong,.....	Nov. 14	Nagasaki,.....	„ 15
Foochow.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	„ 18
Tientsin,.....	„ 17	Osaka	„ 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong, ...Aug. 6	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....July 31	Sept. 21st.	

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1868.

ONE of the most feasible schemes that has yet been suggested for a railway in China, is the construction of a line along the banks of the Grand Canal, from the Yangtze to Ching-cheang-pu on the old bed of the Yellow River. The district passed through is populous, the traffic along the canal immense, and the line could be constructed at a minimum of a cost. It is well known that the bed of the Canal is in some places higher than the surrounding country, which is only saved from inundation by the solid banks which enclose its waters. These banks offer a ready-made road on which to lay the iron rails. Repairs to the embankment are needed in places; and the promise to make these and to keep them in repair, would be a trifling "consideration" for a company to offer, to obtain the required permission. They could even hold out a prospect of strengthening the bund by widening it; for it is, at present, hardly broad enough to admit two lines of rail. The boon to the inhabitants, of the embankment being thus entrusted to reliable hands, would be incalculable; and should, even in a Chinese mind, overrule any scruples as to injury to the boating trade likely to result from steam competition. Another point is, that the line in question would interfere with no property or graves. This, it will be remembered, was one objection raised by Prince Kung when H. B. M. Minister addressed him on the subject. A railway running straight across country, as railways would do, would level graves, upset houses, and generally disturb property to an extent which the Chinese mind feared to contemplate. Along the banks of the canal, no such danger would exist; the line would simply run along the top of a public bund, and would meet neither graves, houses, nor other obstruction in its course. It would be difficult to prove that even Feng-shuey would be disturbed.

The main point that would be raised, would of course be the old argument of injury to vested interest; and to this, we can only oppose assurances of the groundless nature of the fear entertained. Foreigners have learned by experience, that the increased business activity which results from increased facility for communication quickly absorbs the labour which steam diverts from its old channel. No pauperised mass of carters, post boys, and innkeepers has been thrown on society in England, though the supercession of stage coaches; nor does the steady substitution of steamers for sailing craft on our coasts cause a dearth of employment for sailors. And yet, in England, the employment of steam has been carried almost to points of detail; whereas, in China, the construction of trunk lines along the main channels of commerce, will furnish ample employment for all available labour and capital for many years to come. Moreover, the danger which the Chinese anticipate of a complete extinction of the boating interest, is unnecessarily exaggerated. Railways create their own traffic to a certain extent; water is such a convenient means of transit for bulky cargo that large quantities of produce would still float, as now, down the waters of the canal; while the stimulant that would be given to commercial intercourse in the districts tapped, would provide ample work for the disemployed boats, on waters feeding the new artery of transport. It is only by continually impressing these views on the Chinese that we can hope to overcome their very natural dread of the introduction of steam into their country. The mandarins dread the abolition of barrier squeezes; the people dread the supercession of manual labour. It is vain to hope that conviction will dawn, unaided, in their minds. It is our duty—Art VIII of the new American Treaty notwithstanding—to lay continually before the Chinese the view which we know to be the true one, and to push them forward on that path of progress which they so much dread to enter. It is related that, thirty years ago, the concentrated wisdom of France gravely pronounced railways a foolish, unrealizable toy; that the farmers of Massachussetts resisted forcibly the laying of the first railroad track through that state. But the aptitude for vigorous and progressive thought inherent in the Latin and Anglo Saxon races, soon showed the fallacy of these views. The Mongol mind does not work so fast, and it behoves the brighter races with whom it is brought in contact, to enlighten it; to lay before it continually the results of their experience, and to alternately push and lift it over the obstacles that it encounters. Railways must come, in China; the sooner the better for all concerned.

Summary of News.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight:—*Electra* from Sydney, *Der West*, Vancouver's Island; *Burnside* and *Gertrude*, Newcastle, N.S.W.; *Albatross*, Cardiff.

And the following have sailed:—*Masonic*, *Charger*, and *Banian*, New York; *Anna Kimball*, Batavia; *Polmaise*, London; *Hap Sing*, Bangkok.

A meeting of members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 17th, but was very thinly attended. The business brought forward was chiefly of a formal character. The Report of the Committee, and the accounts showing a balance of Tls. 2190, were passed; the question of measurement of teas was discussed and various statistics brought forward which tend to show that shippers gain rather than lose by the London measurement. The Committee were requested to collect statistics to decide the question. The question of the Commission to be charged on vessels in distress was brought up, but no definite action was taken. With the question of clothing to be worn by British subjects of Chinese descent, the Chamber did not seem to think it had much to do. The following gentlemen were elected to be the Committee for the ensuing year—Messrs. Porter, Lavers, Hayes, Iveson, Hogg, Cunningham, Theo. Probst, and Bell. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

We regret to have to chronicle the loss of the steamer *Tuhwah*. She was hauling into her usual moorings near Dent's wharf when, by a miscalculation, her stern caught on the edge of the bank, there very steep to, and she hung, with the rest of her afloat. The *Hangchow* came to pull her off, but in trying to do so started her stern post, opened the wood ends, and she filled and sank. She now lies canted over on the bank, her hurricane deck forward being awash at high water. The loss to the Company is nominal, as the Directors, we learn, were considering whether she should not be laid up altogether; for, being a weak vessel from the first, she was becoming unsafe to run even occasionally, with such heavy cargoes as are carried on the river.

We are glad to see the *Ajax* once more afloat in the river, cleansed and in her natural condition.

From a rough glance at the Customs' Returns from the 2nd to 21st instant, both inclusive, it is evident that the re-exports of Grey Shirtings from this to the Northern ports has been unusually heavy—nearly 420,000 pieces having been sent away between these dates—this giving an average of 560,000 pieces for the month. These figures are of course exclusive of local deliveries.

A notification by Sir Rutherford Alcock promulgates a revised set of Pilotage Regulations, which will no doubt be read by those whom they interest. The chief point is the abandonment of the rule making pilotage compulsory, which he says was objected to in the Regulation promulgated last year. Persons of every nationality may offer themselves. The number of pilots for each port is limited. Vacancies will be filled up by competitive examination, before a board consisting of the Harbour Master, a Senior pilot and two persons nominated by the Consuls and Chamber of Commerce. Licenses will be signed by the Commissioner of Customs, on behalf of the Chinese government. The Harbour Master is to control the pilot body, and to be supported by the Consuls. Harbour pilots are to be appointed, who are to take charge of vessels at the outer limit of the anchorage and berth them. These rules are, of course, made applicable only to British subjects by the present notification; but we presume other Foreign Representatives coincide in them and will by and by notify their subjects accordingly.

It is worthy of remark, in reference to the erasure of the "compulsory pilotage" clause from the Pilotage Regulations, that the objection raised by the Chamber of Commerce to this clause extended only to coast steamers, whose captains are, frequently, themselves qualified pilots. The rule might have been modified to meet their case, and advantageously retained in respect of sea-going ships.

The trial of the French Policeman who recently shot a Chinaman at Si-ka-pan took place yesterday. He was condemned to three months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 100 frs., and to pay $200 indemnity to the dead man's family.

A sketch of an interesting lecture delivered a NINGPO on the Chinese pantheon will be found elsewhere.

Mr. T. T. Cooper has arrived at HANKOW on his downward journey, and is expected daily at Shanghai.

The British squadron got back to Chinkiang on the 13th, and anchored off the North entrance to the Grand Canal. H. B. M. gunboats *Slaney* and *Dove* went up to YANGCHOW on the 14th, with 300 or 400 men, whose presence will no doubt inculcate on the people the wisdom of civility. They are quartered inside the city at the Temple of the "Ten Thousand Genii;" and the "*Slaney*" and "*Dove*" were at anchor off the east gate of the city. Negociations about the riot are dragging along. Two individuals who were concerned in it have been caught; one, the man who took Mrs. Taylor's rings from off her fingers; the other a literary graduate who was a prominent leader of the mob. It is hoped to detect others yet. The Officials object to the wording of the tablet which we want erected; but Mr. Medhurst insists. Compensation in the Hwei-quan barrier case has been arranged, and was paid on the 20th. English sentries are placed at the gate opposite which the gun-boats are anchored, and Officers and troops seem well pleased with their quarters. Mr. Medhurst's reception we believe, was all that could be desired. But it is amusing to learn that the local authorities conducted the troops to the temple where they are quartered, by all the back streets, in order to hide them as much as possible from view. This was submitted to as they were merely being guided to their destination at the time; but an intention was expressed to march the men throughout the whole city next day. To provide against any misunderstanding as to recent proceedings and as to the nature of the visit, it is further intended, we believe, to post a Consular Notification at the Gates, recounting the circumstances. We learn that matters are very nearly settled, and that H. B. M. Consul is likely to return to Shanghai by the next steamer.

We are glad to hear that the subject of a road from the Chaitang coal mines to TIENTSIN, is not allowed to drop. One of the foreign Diplomatists had a conversation with Wensiang on the subject, a few days ago, and impressed upon him the advantage it would be to the people of the district. Apparently, this view of the case seemed to strike His Excellency favourably; but it will probably need several years incubation before any action results, unless the matter is vigorously pushed. Our correspondent asserts the North of China to be now tranquillised. The two Chief Imperialist leaders, Li and Tso have returned to their respective governments of Hoopeh and Shansi.

From NEWCHWANG we regret to learn the death of Mr. T. T. Meadows, who has long filled the office of H. B. M. Consul at that port. The barque *Charlie* which got ashore on a sand bank near Newchwang and was abandoned by her master and crew, has been salved by some pilots. Frosts have commenced and vessels are loading as quickly as possible from fear of ice, but a correspondent (writing on the 9th inst.) says "there is really no danger unless the frost continues, which is not likely. At any rate vessels can always get out until the ice becomes thick, as a north wind is a fair wind." We reprint elsewhere some interesting comments by the Commissioner of Customs about the beancake machinery lately erected at this port.

We quoted, last week a letter from the surveying party who are now exploring the YELLOW RIVER, an earlier letter speaks of the whole country passed through as being extremely flat and uninteresting. The upper part of the Grand Canal, Mr. Elias writes, "hardly exists, and during the last two days we have only crossed it now and then, having been sailing on the Hwuy-shan-hu, and the Tuh-shan-hoo." He had met a great many troops returning from the North, and a large number were encamped near Tsining, which he reached on the 12th October. A fortnight later, as our readers are aware, he reached the mouth of the Yellow River.

We are glad to learn that Captain Sladen has been completely successful in his mission to re-open connection with YUNAN by way of Bhamo. He found the Shan tribes very friendly, and as well as the Khakyens most anxious that trade should be revived. He was royally entertained by the Chinese Governor of Momein, (Tang-yueh) in Yunan, and carries back with him an assurance, from the Ruler of that province, of an earnest desire to promote commercial intercourse.

The most important item of JAPAN news is a statement by the *Times* that Aidzu the chief of the northern party has surrendered unconditionally. If this be true, the civil war must be nearly at an end.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

THE YANGCHOW AFFAIR.

We have been so long unused to vigorous action in China, and have so persistently called for it, that the recent displays of force at Nanking and Tamsui are especially satisfactory. Even when the result is misfortune, one feels a sardonic pleasure in saying—'I told you so;' but the gratification is far higher when a step long advocated leads to complete success. Foreigners, here, have lately experienced both sensations. They predicted the height to which Mandarin insolence and obstructiveness would rise under the late placid regime; and predicted also that a display of vigor would at once bring the officials to their senses. Events in the North and South have amply verified their judgment. While Sir Rutherford Alcock was inditing, at Peking, the ponderous essays which bid fair to immortalise his rule, Provincial Mandarins were encroaching further and further on foreign rights, displaying more and more insolence and injustice. From covert disregard of every principle of right, they at length proceeded to open violence. Nearly simultaneously in Keangsu and Formosa, outbreaks occurred in which lives were threatened and property destroyed. At Yangchow, foreign missionaries are mobbed, maltreated and driven out of the city; at Tamsui foreign merchants are beaten nearly to death; both apparently for the same crime—the endeavour to penetrate a few miles inland from a treaty port. In both cases peaceable remonstrance failed to obtain redress. In both, force has been employed with immediate success. Philo-Chinese object that this is to "bully a weak and helpless Power;" but if a Government presumes on its weakness, and on the forbearance of others, to perpetrate continued wrong, it must be taught better. A child is not allowed to commit unlimited mischief because it is little and weak; it is chided or flogged, as may be found necessary. This is exactly what we have had to do with China, or rather with Chinese officials. They have transgressed so far and so frequently; and so systematically disregarded remonstrance, that coercion has been imperative. And coercion has, of course, had the desired effect. It remains to be seen how long the effect will hold. Much depends on our subsequent policy. If Sir Rutherford falls back on his old inactivity, the result of the present firm action will be soon lost. But if he show that his sudden reawakening is not a mere convulsive start; but a deliberate resumption of a firm policy, we may hope that better relations will continue to subsist.

The Yangchow affair was by so much more important than that at Tamsui, that one occurred near an important centre of foreign commerce, in a populous and important province, ruled by the most noted Mandarin in China; while the other took place at a petty outport which nine-tenths of the Chinese, probably, hardly ever hear or care about. And the relative importance of the expeditions has been similar. A man-of-war with an attendant squadron was sent to Nanking, while a couple of gunboats sufficed to bring the Tamsui Taotai to his senses. The effect too, in the former case is likely to be wide-spread, in proportion to the greater means taken to procure the result. Mr. Medhurst's temporary withdrawal from Nanking, after the departure of the *Rinaldo*, was everywhere credited to Tseng-kwo-fan as a diplomatic victory. The English had been foiled, the Yangchow rioters would go unpunished, and their example might be imitated with impunity. And, great as was the elation and joy, so deep will be the present humiliation and sorrow. Tseng's name has been looked on as a tower of strength. His ability, his guns and his steamers were a rampart, now, against foreign aggression; and were eventually to bring about the expulsion of barbarians from China. By the Nanking expedition, this faith has been exploded. Two or three English men-of-war appear before Nanking, and the Viceroy is humbled to the dust. All the demands made by H.B.M. Consul are conceded, and the firstborn of the new steamers which were to drive foreigners from Chinese waters, is led helplessly captive. This last straw fairly broke the back of the proverbial camel. Tseng, and his Council had preserved their equanimity throughout the interview, with laudable self-control. Defeated in argument and over-awed by force, they had reluctantly assented to the conditions imposed. But the retention of their new steamer as a material guarantee, was too irritating for even the Chinese temperament. Thus far they might have made a good case among their own people. Further investigation might have convinced them that our demands were fair; or they might have intended to subsequently evade one half. But here was an open and palpable humiliation from which there could be no escape, and an expression of disbelief in their promises, which was not less annoying because well-founded. Accordingly, there was a general explosion of rage, in which Ting, Futai of Kiangsu, and Tsai, Taotai of Chinkeang, particularly distinguished themselves. The proceeding was not an "amicable" one, and were not these negociations all amicable? It was an insult, had we not their promise? It was, in fact, so supremely irritating that Tsoong-too, Futai and Taotai fairly lost command of themselves and their actions, in their impotent rage. It was only when told that if the *Tung-che* were not given up before evening, she would be taken, that they agreed to hand her quietly over.

Having thus settled matters with the Viceroy, Mr. Medhurst has gone to Yangchow, escorted by a strong force of seamen and marines, to see his stipulations carried into effect. Of these, one—the degradation of the Che-foo and Cheh-sien of Yangchow—has been already complied with; that is to say, they have been removed from their posts. It remains to have the literati who instigated the riots, punished; to exact compensation for injury done to the missionaries' persons and property; to see them formally welcomed back to Yangchow by the incumbent Che-foo; to have a proclamation recounting the affair and its punishment, engraved on stone; and tablets set up in various spots from Hwei-gnan to Chinkeang; to exact compensation for the detention of goods at the Hwei-quan barrier; and to have the Hoppo punished for this act, and for his cruelty to the shroffs in charge of the cargo. Of these, the first only presents any serious difficulty. We shall look with great interest for the result of the enquiries which H. B. M. Consul and the associate Commissioner are about to institute, with a view to incalpate the accused literati. We confess we should not be surprised to see his efforts in this direction fail; though convinced that Mr. Medhurst will bring to bear, on the enquiry, the same ability and energy which he has so conspicuously displayed throughout the whole negociations.

TRANSIT DUES.

PRE-EMINENT among the subjects calling for revision is that of the transit dues. Yet it is scarcely correct to call this a question for revision, seeing that the Treaty of Tientsin already embodies all that can be desired in this direction, at least so far as foreign interests are concerned. It is however a treaty provision which calls for the most attentive consideration, because in it the Chinese have conceded so much that we are ourselves satisfied that we must modify it in their favor before it can become operative. At the present time the two and a half per cent ad valorem as transit dues, is such a manifestly crude, defective, and unsatisfactory system, that it fails from want of adaptation to the circumstances in which it is to be applied. Indeed, in yielding this two and a half per cent ad valorem, the Chinese have succeeded admirably in introducing an element of obstructiveness. Nothing could more thoroughly have postponed the introduction of transit dues than the present rule. It is such a large concession that the Chinese make every effort to avoid carrying it out in its integrity; and it is so unfair to the provincial authorities, that foreigners feel its enforcement to be an injustice. The consequence is, we are landed in the paradox that, if we had been less successful in the treaty, we would have gained more; if we had stipulated to pay a rate of transit dues, approximating more nearly to a fair commutation of existing barrier exactions, the provision might have been a living reality instead of a dead letter. One great object has been gained by the existing clause. It has introduced the thin end of a wedge which we hope will be driven home, till the entire system of multiplied taxation at present in force may be removed, in favour of a system of single payments. The saving in Customs' expenditure would be enormous, and in consequence of this saving, the loss to the provincial revenue comparatively slight.

Nothing can be clearer than the language of the treaty itself, as to the intention of its framers on the question of transit dues. Article XXVIII runs as follows:—"Whereas it was agreed in Art. X of the Treaty of Nanking, that British imports having paid the Tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a Transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on Tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months," &c. &c. The Article further stipulates, "But it shall be at the option of any British subject, desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge." The meaning of this is perfectly clear, although we cannot commend the article as a specimen of felicitous expression. It commences by stating that a certain stipulation was made in the Treaty of Nanking regarding British imports; and then, in proceeding to show that this stipulation has been violated, it unexpectedly introduces as the first grievance, that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and then refers to imports. Then the last sentence we have quoted commences with a "but," as if what followed was the grant of some further right not provided for by the previous part of the article; whereas it contains no fresh stipulation whatever, and has just lent so much ambiguity to the interpretation of the treaty, that its explanation as to the right of British subjects to convey their imports into the interior, and to bring their purchases from the interior to an open port, on payment of fixed transit dues, has come to be accepted as the entire scope of the treaty so far as the application of transit dues is concerned. This is, however, undoubtedly an error. The treaty distinctly provides for the right of foreigners to convey their imports into the interior either personally, or by their foreign or native agents, and to bring from the interior, merchandise they may have purchased, either personally or by their foreign or native agents; but it also stipulates equally distinctly, that foreign imports *owned by natives*, shall pass into the interior under the same transit dues as if they were in the possession of foreigners. In the trade regulations appended to the tariff, it is provided, regarding all foreign imports which have paid transit dues, that "no further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination." In the regulations of October 1861, it is stipulated that "foreign imports not protected by transit duty certificates, are liable to the same charges," namely "all charges imposed on goods *in transitu*, by the provincial governments;" so that in the case of foreign imports, the treaty and the trade regulations up to October 1861, are perfectly distinct on the point that all foreign imports are entitled to pass freely into the interior under transit due certificate, irrespectively of foreign or native ownership. Hitherto foreigners have merely stood on their right by treaty to send goods owned by themselves or under their control, into the interior; but the treaty does not confine the application of the transit dues to foreign ownership. The transit due system applies to all foreign imports whether foreign or native owned, and also to merchandise intended for export to foreign countries, which has been bought by foreigners or their agents in the interior, in clear contradistinction to native produce passing into the interior, or to native produce coming from the interior, and destined for local consumption or for export to a Chinese port.

We have explained that according to the Treaty of Tientsin all foreign goods whatever, except opium, ought to pass freely into the interior under transit passes; it is evident therefore that this is one of the points on which the treaty requires simply to be enforced. There is nothing more that we can possibly desire; Article XXVIII of the present treaty being perfectly exhaustive on the subject of trading under transit passes. Our misfortune is, that we seem to have arrived at perfection in the matter of treaty stipulations too soon, that in fact the treaty provides too much, and then ends by giving nothing at all. We do not regard the question as easy of solution; on the contrary it is both the most important and the most difficult subject in the whole range of our relations with the Chinese. The fact is patent to everybody that the transit due system is incompatible with the present fiscal organization of the empire. It comes into direct conflict with the interests of the provincial Mandarins, helping to impoverish their treasuries. We can therefore scarcely expect anything but violent opposition from those whose purses are likely to be affected. Yet we cannot allow things to go on as they are. If the Chinese are to progress at all, the question of barrier exactions is one of the very first which it is necessary to grapple with; and the establishment of transit dues according to some reasonable and invariable system would soon introduce all over the empire more satisfactory and economical fiscal arrangements. The present system of irregular levies at all the barriers is one of the worst and most wasteful that can possibly be conceived; and, in endeavouring to compass its destruction, we are in the highest degree contributing to advance the interests of the Chinese nation, at the same time that we advance our own.

The barrier exactions vary in the different provinces; in some they are exorbitant, in others they are less high. This province is one of the most oppressed in respect of squeezes, in the empire, while the approaches to Tientsin and Hankow are more tenderly dealt with. The consequence is that less difficulty in regard to barrier exactions occurs in Hoopeh and Chih-li. Here, where the discrepancy between the treaty rate and the official tariff is wide, attempts to oversot the former are constant. The Chinese are too backward as yet to see the necessity of introducing a uniform system of taxation; but it is strange that a people so universally shrewd in money matters, and with such long experience of the operation of the present system, have not fallen upon a single system of duties,—if it were for nothing else than the fair

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

apportionment of the revenue amongst the various provinces and districts, in conformity with the wants of the people; and the natural course that an evenly taxed and otherwise unrestricted trade would follow, of its own accord. The policy pursued by the authorities in this province shows that there is ample room for an enlightened selfishness, which would adapt its exactions so as to compete with other provinces in offering facilities for the transit trade. Yet, with this obvious consideration before them, they prefer to drag along in their antiquated and unenlightened traditions, foregoing revenue rather than depart from their customs, and apparently spurning change even if it holds out the certainty of enrichment. The question of altering the present system is, as we have already said, a most difficult one, but nevertheless it is manifest that the existing arrangement is doomed to fall. It is impossible that Chinese can go on for ever paying an enormous revenue of which perhaps not more than one third finds its way into the administrative exchequer. Economy will inevitably set in sooner or later, and a whole race of unnecessary officials who are sucking the very life-blood of the nation will be compelled to relax the firm hold they now have upon their prey. There is no insurmountable obstacle in the way of introducing a change and supplanting the present extortion, corruption, and oppression. It is true we must abandon the two and a half per cent ad-valorem transit due, for some higher and more equitable rate; and a graduated scale seems needed for the various provinces through which goods have to pass. The rigid application of a system of single payments on foreign goods will necessarily tend to undermine the system of multiplied exactions, under which native commerce groans. The two systems cannot work side by side; and it is lawful to hope that the worst may go to the wall. The sooner, then, a commencement is made the better. It may take considerable time to attain our object fully, but there is strong ground for hope that it may, in the long run, be accomplished; and success would be a greater boon to Chinese than to Foreign traders.

MR. T. T. COOPER'S JOURNEY.

The subject of communication with the western provinces of China is attracting much attention, both in England and India; and various surveys and expeditions have been made with the object of discovering an inlet for our manufactures from the Bay of Bengal. The want of such a route has been forcibly shown by the remark that that sea is only separated from the Chinese frontier by a strip of land 400 miles wide; yet, for commercial purposes, the two points are separated by 7,000 miles. "Goods going from Calcutta to this part of China must first make the voyage *viâ* Singapore to Shanghai, a distance of about 5,000 miles, and then be carried westward again up the Yang-tse-Kiang, a journey of 2,000 miles, thus having to be conveyed over a distance of 7,000 miles in order to reach a point only 700 miles away from the port from which they started. Even when they have reached Canton, after a journey of 4,000 miles, goods are nearly twice as far from the west of China as they were before they left Calcutta; at Shanghai, after going 5,000 miles by sea, they are three times more remote from their destination than before starting." The object to be gained then, is to establish communication with western China from the east shore of the Bay of Bengal, in order to avoid this tremendous round, and it seems likely that one such route is furnished by the Irrawadi, which has been lately navigated by a steamer from the port of Rangoon to the frontier Burmese town of Bhamo, whence an easy and well-worn caravan road crosses into the large Chinese province of Yunan.

But this one route is far from sufficient to tap a district having nearly 850 miles of frontier. Assuming that we have found a practicable inlet into Yunan, it remains to find another into the immense province of Sze-chuen. To find a second, more northerly, road was the object of the journey undertaken by Mr. T. T. Cooper. And for nearly eleven months, now, he has been wandering along the vast western frontier, in search of a practicable outlet. His aim was to reach the British Indian town of Sudya. What the Irrawaddi is to Burmah, the Brahmapootra is to Assam. Steamers can traverse it from the head of the Bay of Bengal to the town of Sudya near the confines of Eastern Thibet. Mr. Cooper wished to discover a practicable route between Western China and the head waters of this river. And it is satisfactory to know that he has found one such, though he has lost the gratification of first traversing it. His first intention was to try a pass known to exist across the mountains in the neighborhood of Li-kyang, a town on the head waters of the Yang-tsze in the north-west of Yunan. But information which he received of geographical and political difficulties in this direction induced him to abandon the intention and to try further North After several months of journeying, hardship, and privation, he accidentally discovered, at Bathang, the very object of his search. He found that a road existed between that town—also on the head waters of the Yang-tsze, in the south-west corner of Sze-chuen,—and Assam. It was only fourteen days journey in length, and he looked forward to once more setting his foot on British territory in that short space of time. But the local merchants interfered at the last moment. Their jealous fears pictured the arrival from Assam of caravans of tea destined to ruin the large trade they now carry on, with Thibet, in the Chinese produce. They accordingly exerted their influence successfully with the officials, to prevent Mr. Cooper's passage. He had been turned back in an attempt to cross Thibet, and had been led to abandon the Li-kiang route which he had first contemplated. Determined yet to reach India, if possible, by land, he had now no other choice but to try the well-worn route of Bhamo which we described at the outset. The difficulty in this direction lay in crossing the Mahomedan frontier in Yunan, where, as our readers are well aware, an independent Mussulman kingdom has now existed for nearly ten years. And, as we explained a few days ago, at this point precisely Mr. Cooper was turned back—not by the Mahomedans, but by a frontier chief who had just abandoned their cause for that of the Imperialists. At Wei-si, where he had fallen back with the intention of making another trial when circumstances looked more favourable, he was maltreated, his life threatened, and himself compelled to fall back on Tatsien-loo which he had left six months previously on his adventurous search. One more chance awaited him, had he known of its existence. At the instance of the Viceroy, the Nepaulese Government had instructed its Ambassadors, now in China, to allow Mr. Cooper to return in their company to Khatmandu. But he had, unfortunately, applied to and been refused by them before these instructions reached them; and he himself was unaware of their subsequent dispatch. His repulse from Weisi therefore seemed to extinguish the last hope he could entertain of crossing the Western border. From Tatsien-loo back to Hankow, his journey was easy enough. In Shanghai, where he may be daily expected, he will, we are sure, receive the hearty welcome to which his courage and perseverance entitle him.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

The public is aware that two Notifications have been issued at Chefoo by Her Majesty's Consul and the French Vice-Consul, which inform the progressive community of that port that it is the joint opinion of their Excellencies Sir Rutherford Alcock and Count de Lallemand, that as mining in general, and gold mining in particular is not specially mentioned in the British and French treaties with China, any enterprise of that nature is therefore a breach of the treaty, and an illegal act, and exposes the diggers to the pains and penalties attached to such a wicked action. Had these notifications simply forbidden the working of mines on the responsibility of the twin Plenipotentiaries, without giving any reasons for such a prohibition, they might or might not have been noticed beyond the locality which they were intended specially to enlighten; but setting forth as they do a false principle of interpretation of the treaty, which may involve serious consequences to the detriment of British interests in China, some consideration of their contents is demanded for the sake of the public.

The first thought elicited by a perusal of the ministerial doctrine of non-inclusive exclusiveness, is its wonderful similarity to the famous case of the Seville orange presented to a confiding Englishman, but which the unfortunate recipient was not allowed to suck without making himself liable to an action for trespass, merely because, in the act of donation of the said orange, no special mention had been made that he might freely cut, peel, perforate and extract the juice from the same. The only difference between that case and the present is, that a Chinese orange is the subject of dispute; and the thought naturally occurs on reading the similarly facetious story, cooked up in another fashion, and served by two such dignified public servants as the Ambassadors of England and France, at Peking, what could have induced them to lend their respectable names and position to a theoretical interpretation of the treaty which, to say the least of it, is far from being certain. Was it to assume the validity of this new Peking doctrine, and so flatter the peculiar weakness of the foreign anti-foreign adviser of the Tsung-li Yamen? or was it to prepare the public not to accept this erroneous interpretation of the treaty which they were unwilling personally to disavow?

To Sir R. Alcock the doctrine is no novelty, for he elucubrates precisely the same thesis in his answer to the memorials of the merchants. How the French Ambassador has been drawn into being a party to the creation of such a system of reading treaties, is a puzzle to any one who remembers that this Nobleman has been schooled amongst the astute diplomatists of Constantinople, and must have had many a good lesson about voluntary concessions to orientals, in his intercourse with the Turks. What is the meaning of the New Peking doctrine; for this must be its distinguishing name in future?

It precisely means and states that whatever is not specially mentioned in the treaty, nor actually and precisely permitted, cannot be done by Englishmen in China without committing a breach of treaty, and doing an illegal act. The fact of anything not being specially included in the treaty, is to be taken as a proof of its being excluded! Was it for this, then, that we went to war with China at so much cost of life and money? That we were to tie ourselves down to the quibbles and quandaries of a document expounded according to the worst specimen of sharp legal casuistry? Is it worthy of the united efforts of the highest British and French diplomatists in China to perpetrate such a synchronism in political ethics as to place a treaty between the most populous Eastern nation and the most powerful Western peoples, on the footing of an agreement between two sharpers.

When the treaty was signed, the Chinese had no idea of even interpreting it in the way Sir R. Alcock and Count de Lallemand now seek to explain it. Certainly Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have left us no evidence that they placed their signature to the treaty with even the possibility of its being made to read in the sense of the new Peking doctrine. The Chinese did not draw up the treaty, and therefore they cannot attach an original meaning to what they did not initiate; nor is there any proof of their founding a claim to interpret it on any antecedent intention of only submitting to peace on such terms, at the close of the war. The treaty was made to secure the acknowledgment of British rights and principles in China for the future, and moreover there is no limitation expressly stated in it that can militate against such end. It is a gratuitous assumption on the part of Sir R. Alcock and Count de Lallemand, to place a limit where none was intended. What would Lord Elgin say if he could reappear amongst us, and was asked "did you understand that the treaty of Tientsin only gave Englishmen such privileges as are specially mentioned in that document?" His answer would doubtless be in the negative. The old maxim—"odiosa sunt restringenda, favorabilia sunt amplificanda"—is the one true way of reading the treaty. Where privileges are granted, they are to be construed in the most ample sense; prohibitions are to be only understood in the most rigorous and restricted sense.

If this were kept in view, the British community in China would be spared the unpleasant spectacle of their Sovereign's representative reversing the time-honoured principles of their cherished legislation, and the spirit of their freedom. Forbid mining if it is illegal; but do not try to make it illegal by establishing false principles that may, one day, be turned in other ways against British interests.

NANKING.

One of the most interesting features in the recent expedition up the Yang-tze, was the visit of the Viceroy and the Taotais to the British man-of-war. Those who were on the spot describe the details of the scene as eminently characteristic of the peculiarities of the two nations whose representatives met in newly formed amity. Early in the day, long lines of fluttering banners were seen on the shore beneath the north-eastern corner of the outer wall of Nanking. An inexperienced observer would have imagined that a vast host was encamped beneath the ramparts of the southern capital; but those who knew the proportion which the standard-bearers bear to the rank and file in a Chinese army, estimated the Viceroy's guard at a hundred or a hundred and fifty men. When looking at the disproportionate number of pennons and banderols, the observer re-called the characteristic exclamation of De Vaux in "The Talisman," when, on hearing the wild outbursts of Moorish music, which arose from Saladin's camp, he exclaimed, "Methinks, by all yonder clash and clang, if there be no more than five hundred men beyond the sand hills, half of the Soldan's retinue must be drummers and cymbal tossers." The display of flags was followed by the booming of guns from the junks, fired without much order or method, at various irregular intervals. Meanwhile the marines and blue jackets on board the *Rodney* were mustered in their proper stations, and everything was in readiness for the visitors. They came with dignified and oriental unpunctuality, bedizened with buttons and gay with peacock's feathers. First, a band of inferior mandarins; then, at last, Ma and the two Taotais. Of course they were far too well trained in the art of commanding the features to allow any signs of the vulgar emotions of surprise, pleasure, or fear to be visible on their faces. They were refreshed with wine which they sipped with evident relish, and then they inspected the ship. The Schneider rifles were examined and admired, and the various arrangements of the vessel commented on, in brief but complimentary sentences. The great order visible everywhere moved the warmest admiration of Ma, who expressed himself in

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

terms of high commendation of it. We wonder whether he recalled a scene which took place near the same spot in 1841. Then Ki-ying, Hipu, and Meikien, high-and august mandarins and commissioners, paid their first visit to an English ship. Then the steamer *Medusa* brought them alongside the *Cornwallis*; and Sir Henry Pottinger, supported by the Admiral and General received them on the quarter deck. The account of the visit paid twenty-seven years ago, which is given by Dr. Williams, would almost serve with changed names for the account of the visit paid last Thursday. "The ship," we read, "was dressed with flags, and the crowd of gaily dressed officers in blue and scarlet contrasted well with the bright crapes and robes of the Chinese. This visit was one of mere ceremony, and after partaking of refreshments and examining the ship in all its parts, the commissioners retired, expressing their gratification at what they saw. They conducted themselves with decorum in their novel position, and no one unacquainted with the circumstances would have thought that it was the first time they had met foreigners. Ki-ying and Hipu, though both brought up in the full persuasion of the supremacy of their sovereign over the rulers of all other nations, and particularly over the English, yet manifested no ill-concealed chagrin." This picture of the first interview before Nanking is a faithful representation of the last. Yet what a number of incidents have taken place in the interim. The Northern Capital has opened its gates, its chief palace has been destroyed, a great rebellion has been suppressed, foreigners are directing the most important branch of revenue in the Empire, the number of ports open to trade with the West is largely increased—and we stand on the brink of changes far more extensive than any which have hitherto occurred. It is an interesting question to ask. "Are these demure, stolid officials with whom we treat, really awake to the position of affairs? Do they comprehend the importance of the scenes which have been presented in succession to their view since the curtain rose in 1841? We gain no information on this point by looking at the faces of the great ones when they see material indications of Western Power; but facts prove that underneath the passionless features a conviction of the truth is unquestionably springing up.

KIA-HING.

The following further particulars have been furnished us regarding the expulsion of a native christian teacher from Kia-hing, to which we alluded on the 14th instant. "A licensed native minister connected with one of the missions in Shanghai, has been ruthlessly cast out of the city of Kia-hing-foo, something *à la* Taylor. He has been studying for the ministry several years past, and preaching nearly every day in one of the chapels of Shanghai. Within the last six months, having finished his course of study, he was licensed to preach, and having secured a house at Kia-hing-foo, about halfway between here and Hangchow, he moved there with his family, consisting of a wife and one child. Since the Yangchow affair there have been signs of trouble, and he pursued his work with caution. He never opened his place for public preaching, as is done in the open ports, but confined himself to efforts among his neighbours and acquaintances, carrying on his work in a quiet and unobtrusive way. Some time since an uncle of his landlord tried to squeeze him, on the ground that he was connected with foreigners; threatening to have him turned out of the city if he did not comply. Last Saturday a Ningpo friend, who had assisted him in renting the house, was seized and cast into prison, and later in the day was brought bound to the native assistant's house by some fifty or sixty men from the Magistrate's office. These latter proceeded to put the missionary's things out of the house, destroying some and stealing others; the balance were taken outside of the city. It was about ten o'clock on Saturday night when they made the attack, and near daylight on Sunday morning before their victum got on board a boat. This is not only a violation of treaty, but contrary to Chinese custom. As this native Christian stands connected with an American church, we shall probably have a chance to see what course the representatives of that government intend to pursue in such cases.

TIENTSIN.

Le-hung-chang, lately Commander-in-Chief over the imperial armies in the north of China, being no longer required in this region, owing to the rebellion having been put down and the country restored to tranquillity, repaired lately to Peking to have an audience of the Emperor; and two days back passed through Tientsin on his way to his post at Woochang foo as Governor General of Hoo-kwang. He travels hence overland, to some port on the Yangtze. He paid a visit to Chung-how and dined with him. I have already informed you that Tso-tsung-tang had had an audience of the Emperor, and had later proceeded to his post, at Sigan-foo, as Governor General of the provinces of Shense and Kansuh. About two weeks back, Chung-how returned from an inspection of the districts lately occupied by the rebels. He reinstated the different officers in their posts and arranged disputed matters regarding the possession of certain properties, restoring everywhere the imperial authority, and releasing the owners of the land from paying taxes. The rebellion being put down we now-a-days hear nothing of rebels; and judging from the general appearance of things, I do not imagine we shall again be troubled with them in this and Shantung provinces.

The weather is daily becoming colder, and the thermometer yesterday did not rise to 50° Fahr. The fuel—millet stalks used by the people here, to heat their houses and cook their food, is very cheap; and we shall see no distress this winter amongst the poor classes, similar to what we witnessed last year. Food of all kinds being likewise very cheap, and the working classes having had plenty of employment during all the year, they ought to possess wherewithal to get comfortably through the coming winter.

Collisions between foreign vessels and Chinese junks have happily been extremely rare this year, as compared with last season. As far as American steamers have been concerned, they have had, I think, the good fortune to escape collisions altogether, this season; and when we take into consideration the narrowness of this river, its many bends, and the crowded state of it with junks during more than half of the business season, this absence of collisions speaks very highly as to the ability of the Masters in navigating their large steamers up and down this river fourteen or fifteen times, without doing any injury to the junks, or their own vessels. Public attention is however at present engaged on a collision case, in which four Chinese boatmen out of a crew of seven hands, lost their lives through the steamer *Dragon* having run into their boat during the night of the 11th October. No examination into the case then took place, owing probably to the absence of Consul Mongan at the time. On her return to this port on the 5th instant, the Customs refused to allow her to discharge, until an examination had been held into the causes of the death of the four men. This took place I understand, yesterday afternoon; and as the steamer is this morning discharging her cargo, I suppose the case has been decided. The Chinese people do not expect the river to close before the first days of December, almost a month hence. Consequently if such should prove correct, we shall yet see most of the steamers, lately hence, back again off the settlement once more. An active business is being done in most kinds of goods—manufactures and other British imports; but the inland traders are every now and then departing in bodies for the north and west. During the last 30 days, Russian teas have been leaving here daily for Tungchow, where numbers of camels are waiting to convey them to Kalgan.

* * * *

7th November, 1868.

NEWCHWANG.

The Commissioner of Customs makes the following remarks in his Quarterly Report, about the beancake machinery lately erected at this port. "After no little trouble the machinery for the fabrication of Pulse Cake, brought to this port by Messrs. T. Platt and Co., has been successfully erected. When in motion it attracts crowds of Chinese, not only from all parts of the town, but also from adjacent villages. Some defects, which may considerably retard the commencement of profitable manufacturing have, it is understood, been discovered; it is to be hoped that they will be satisfactorily remedied. The inhabitants of this province are exceptionally free from the superstitions which elsewhere have to bear the responsibility of arresting progress The machinery will have to dread nothing from those dogged and obstructive ideas which are attributed to the Natives of other portions of the Empire. The connection between the Native manufacturers and the Native exporters who, it may be said, monopolize the trade, is much less intimate than would, at first sight, be supposed. The first are almost all Northern Chinese, born and brought up here; the second are almost entirely from the South. Between those two, then, there is no community of interest. The first purely manufacturers; the others, with one or two exceptions, are, so far as produce is concerned, purely exporters. The very existence of these exceptions proves a dissatisfaction on the part of the latter of the two classes; for, in each case, the Southern firm diverted a portion of its capital into this new channel merely in order to, to a certain extent, free itself from the bondage of the Native millers. Yet, naturally, owing to the requirements of the Southern traders' legitimate business, such an opposition has never exceeded somewhat narrow limits. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the exporters will gladly support the far more extensive scheme, originated by Messrs. Platt and Co., when it, in addition, holds forth the inducement of a lower price. Two difficulties, however, will have to be submitted to. The first is the necessity of purchasing, with ready money, all produce, during at least two or three years The second is the unavoidable granting of credit, or receiving, in barter, commodities that probably cannot at once be disposed of. And these two difficulties, of course, resolve themselves into the indispensable devotion to the enterprise, of a very large capital. But under existing circumstances, this need cannot be considered an obstacle. To avoid the second of the difficulties which I have suggested, the wealthy firm in the hands of which the undertaking now is, might find it advantageous to itself to forward to the South all that it fabricates."

YOKOHAMA.

Our correspondent, whose letter we give below, misses several items of news that we cull from the Yokohama papers. The most important is a statement by the *Japan Times* that "the northern rebellion has collapsed; the foreign ministers have been officially informed of the unconditional surrender of Aidzu; his capital is in the hands of the Imperial troops." A sword has been presented by H. M. Government to the Japanese noble who killed one of the assailants on Sir Harry Parkes at Kioto, in March last. A review was held on the occasion of the Mikado's coming of age. A treaty has been concluded with Sweden and Norway. The *Times* says:—"Thus is added another to the list of powers without a proper governmental establishment, over whose subjects no sufficient control can be exercised and who have yet the benefit of the ex-territorial clause. Such treaties are mere blinds to mask the gift of a consulate to some trader; an office unpaid, but carrying with it indirect advantages, of which many who take such posts do not hesitate to avail themselves to the full, in the competition with their less favoured neighbours." A Rifle meeting has been held and all its prizes have been carried off by the Tenth Regiment, including the Medal, won with the large score of 62 points, by Captain Fraser. The civilians were out of practice and altogether over-matched. The Mikado's promised visit to Yeddo is expected to take place very shortly. A Race meeting has also been held, at which we see several Shanghai ponies have distinguished themselves. Our correspondent writes:—

"The local papers, that you no doubt receive, will give you many items of local intelligence; but there is nothing in them regarding the present position of Politics that really gives an idea of the position of affairs as they actually are, or the means of forming the slightest opinion as to the future, the reports are so contradictory and with so little foundation in fact.

The exceedingly intricate policy or rather duplicity, not diplomacy, of the few leading spirits in Japanese affairs is rendered more difficult to understand by the constant apparent contradictions, and the necessities of the nominal chiefs to concede to the views of their own retainers and immediate supporters—there is also a strong undercurrent of a wish to make the most of the opportunities that the present disorganized state of the country gives for extorting money, and by the means thus gained purchasing positions that they are ambitious of gaining. Indeed the chivalrous feeling is dying out of Japan completely, much as the attempt is being made to keep up old forms etc., and to appear valorous. The jealousies of the different clans and the quarrels amongst themselves must result as these always have, Ireland and Scotland are examples—in a total change in the governing classes, and it is not by foreign intervention that this can be done, for few know the actual state of the bulk of the population; those few brighter specimens to be met with at the outports, where every European vice and folly is so quickly picked up, being no criterion. For total ignorance is the ruling feature of high and low—even below the average of Chinese Tradesmen in intelligence and education.

As a specimen of this, a few months ago there was a profusion of daily and other Newspapers published by Japanese—principally in Yedo and Osaka—some by the assistance of foreigners. All these have been suppressed, and even children are punished for talking about public matters. Meanwhile every monied man is a mark for squeezing; and the 'Paper Currency' dodge is only another way to pick the pockets of the native traders and indirectly of the foreigner, that still hated being, who is only tolerated as being the nearest approach to their fabled "Cobang Tree" like its relative the Indian Pagoda Tree.

The Mikado has been officially announced as likely to pass through Kanagawa on the 22nd where preparations are being made to accommodate foreigners with a view of the procession. It is to be hoped that the ill-suppressed feeling may not gain vent through any unhappy accident.

The Rice and Cotton crops have suffered much, but the imports to Yokohama are in excess of requirements, as it is most difficult to move bulky articles through the country. The exports of silk seem very large so early in the season but are not up to those of the 2nd 3rd & 4th seasons of the trade, and will be most probably below the average for the whole season, as the crop was a small one. The disturbed state of the country making the natives sell all they could at the excessive prices paid this year, higher even than those of 1865, and thus there is a large export; apparently, there being none retained for home use that could be pushed into Yedo, or of sufficiently good quality to be saleable. Even the waste and cocoons have been disposed of."

18th November, 1868.

HONGKONG.

The long-announced Regatta has come off, apparently with great success. The weather was fine and the sport good. The *Reiver* was lost owing to a continuance of cloudy weather preventing the Officers from taking any observations. At 4 a.m. on the morning of the third day out, she struck on a rock; and began to fill so rapidly that the crew at once took to the boats. They were nearly three days making the entrance to Bassein river. The coolness shown by the native crew is highly spoken off. The wreck has broken up into three pieces; 60 chests of opium have been recovered, but it must be badly damaged. The barque *Annetta* from Hongkong to Swatow with coal, has been wrecked on the coast; H. B. M. *Cockchafer* is on the spot. A meeting of the Canton Insurance Company has been held, and a dividend of $750 per share declared; a dividend of $746 had been declared for 1866; and the business for the current year is said to be satisfactory and increasing. The *Daily Press* says news has been received in Amoy of the burning down of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell's house at Takao, but report says it has been done by some man from motives of revenge, and is not the work of the mob. The unfortunate gentleman and his wife are said to have lost everything belonging to them, even to their wearing apparel. The same paper, apropos of our races, gives the following character to Shanghai: "As with a great many other things, there does not appear to have been any particluar cause for this (falling off in interest at the Races), beyond that strange capriciousness which seems so much to characterise the Model Settlement, in its various doings. No place in the world is more inclined to do things in a spirit of hot enthusiasm at the outset, and to drop them with astounding rapidity after, like a child with a new toy, the community have commenced to get a little tired of them. We would not undertake to say why this is, but certainly every one acquainted with the Model Settlement will admit the fact."

NINGPO.

On the evening of the 10th instant, a lecture was delivered by D. B. McCartee, Esq. M.D. on "certain Gods of the Chinese Pantheon."

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The Rev. A. E. Moule occupied the chair.

The lecturer remarked that perhaps no country of ancient or modern times had ever been subjected to more writing and criticism than the Chinese Empire; and yet the most inaccurate and erroneous views prevail, and the most conflicting opinions are advanced concerning almost everything connected with it. The object of the lecturer was in some measure to correct, explain and account for, some of these misconceptions; and to this end he could not preface his remarks better than with a passage from Des Guignes respecting the difficulty with which in former times Europeans penetrated into the interior of Asia; and the influence which the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope had in rendering access and entrance easier. A crowd of travellers, animated by eager curiosity and a desire to see everything, dispersed themselves through the Indies. A thousand dangers, a thousand obstacles oftentimes obstructed their course, but animated with a desire to obtain and impart instruction, they overcame them all. What must have been the astonishment of those indefatigable men, when, believing they had exhausted the limits of the worlds, they suddenly became aware of an immense empire, of the very existence of which they had been hitherto ignorant. The first travellers who penetrated into China were naturally surprised, and these feelings of astonishment soon gave way to admiration; a hundred marvellous things were related by them of China, on their return, though so profound was the belief in Europe that all the rest of the world was plunged in barbarism, that little credit was given to their accounts. Subsequent travellers confirmed the first impressions, and gradually the Chinese came to be regarded as a nation of sages, governed more by a father than a Emperor; as a people discreet and reasonable, who scarcely needed the restraints of law to keep them just. Enthusiasm did not even stop at this pompous eulogy. Writers affirmed that the Chinese Empire had been vast and flourishing from remotest times, and had even existed before the Deluge.

Some missionaries called the high antiquity of the Chinese into question, and reduced it to epochs more recent. Europe was undecided in judgment. In the present day it is the fashion among many to look upon the Chinese as our exact antipodes; scarcely any ridiculous assertion is too absurd to find credit, and the hasty productions of travellers, ignorant of the language, and too transient in their sojourn to acquire any information at all reliable or of any value, contributed greatly to the misapprehensions which prevail with reference to the Chinese. A fruitful source of error has been found in the indiscriminate generalization which may be observed in many writers on China. To take a single instance, that of language, it is perfectly true that the written language of China as contained in the classics, the histories etc., conveys equally intelligible meaning to readers in each and every part of the Empire; but as to the pronunciation with which these books are read, the difference is as great as if a German, a Dane, a Swede and an Englishman should attempt to read the same page of figures in a nautical almanac. Again it is often said that in Chinese no words are found commencing with b, a, g, or z, or with any other ending than a vowel, or the nasal terminations n. and ng.; now in the ancient spoken language of China, and those modern dialects which differ least from it, we find words ending not only with vowels and nasals but also with m. k. p. t., and in the dialect of Ningpo, the initials b. d. g. j. and z. are found.

With reference to the religous practices of the Chinese, the same inaccuracy prevails. In a paper from the U.S. speaking of the religous belief of the Chinese connected with Mr. Burlingame's missiom to the west, it is affirmed that the whole suite is composed of Confucianists, no Budhists or Taoists being among the number. It affirms that Confucian temples have no idols. There are not even, indeed, places of religous worship, for Confucius taught nothing in respect to God, he taught only man's relation to man. It would be difficult in the same number of words to convey a greater number of erroneous ideas, than are expressed in this paragraph. But in noticing these errors it is necessary first to dispel another. We frequently hear the three religous sects of China spoken of—as the Literati, the Budhists and the Taoists; and it is generally believed that the people of China are divided into three great religious denominations, as distinct and separate from each other as are the Protestant, Greek, and Roman Church in the West. So far is this from being the case, that although it may be said that the Gods belong to different sects, the people do not; whatever divinity seems to be best calculated to forward their present plans, or relieve their present distress, to that divinity they resort for help; without asking whether he belongs to the Budhist, Taoist or any other Pantheon. With regard to what is called Confucianism, the Lecturer remarked that although Confucius did not set himself up as the founder of a religous sect, that nevertheless the Confucianists are idolaters in the grossest sense. They do have idols, and even an image of Confucius himself, (as might be seen in the district temple of Confucius, in the city of Ningpo,) as well as images of the Stellar divinities, Wên-chang and Kuei-Hsing. Confucian temples are places of religious worship; for in them worship is paid to these idols, and to Confucius himself they pay greater honour than to any other, not hesitating to pronounce him the equal of heaven; and compelling the officers of every grade to make offerings every spring and autumn; causing the Emperor himself to dismount and pass the gate of the temple on foot; while no one, however high in rank, can enter the temple save by the side door. Confucius it is true left no treatise on God or Deity, but he worshipped the Gods his countrymen worshipped and inculcated reverence and decorum in their worship. What his own sentiments were it would be difficult to say: Dr. Legge says, that by his frequent reference to heaven, he gave occasion to his followers to identify God with a principle of nature.

Mr. Edkins, the lecturer stated, thought that though Confucius did not know God as Father, he knew him as ruler; and it was under the impression of the goodness and greatness of the Supreme, he said, "When a man has sinned against heaven there is no room for prayers." As regards the term Ju-keao usually translated literati or Confucianists, the term was not invented until A. D. 1,150; 1,600 years after Confucius is said to have lived and taught. Ju means a scholar "one who understands heaven, earth, and man." Keaou means doctrine or instruction, and is more properly applicable to designate a system of philosophy, than of religion. The phrase Ju Keaou was in fact first used to denominate the school of Chu-fu-tz; whose philosophy bears no small resemblance to that of Comte in modern times; referring all to law, and natural principle of existence. The literati as such are not allowed to make offerings to Confucius. This is done by the Emperor and by Government officers only. The religious ceremonies which have been more or less in vogue among the people of China from the most ancient times may be included under the designation of the national religion of China. Among these rites are some which it is lawful for the Emperor alone to celebrate. Others pertain to the officers of Government, while others are general and universal. These are legion; and remind one of the saying of Petronius with reference to Athens, that it was easier to find a God than a man there. There is hardly an object or pursuit to which some superintending deity is not assigned; though the belief in their power is somewhat qualified. "You must not believe that they do exist, and you must not believe that they don't exist"; is a common saying in Ningpo. In other words, there may be such beings, and if so, it is policy to propitiate them, but we should not neglect our own exertions. Another saying is, "if you believe in them, why then they exist for you; if you don't believe in them, it's all the same as if they don't exist." Thus the people of Ningpo believe that if they build a house, or disturb the soil without first propitiating the Gods of the land, the omission would provoke the anger of the Gods, and result in dire calamity. Foreigners may omit the rite without fear of consequences, as there is no intentional disrespect, and no belief. It is to us, as if the Gods did not exist. To give a detailed account of all the Gods of China was obviously impossible, and the Lecturer would confine himself to those most generally worshipped by the common people of Ningpo. The Lecturer then commenced with the idols found in the homes of the people, the first in order being the T'sao Kiun or God of the Furnace. This God the Lecturer stated was worshipped from ancient times. It was with reference to this deity that Confucius gave the answer to Wang-Sun-Kia, so often quoted, with reference to the inefficacy of prayer to one who has sinned against Heaven.

Every family has a picture of this God pasted in a little shrine, on the top of the kitchen range; no furnace or range is made without the shrine, and the image is renewed every year. On the 3rd day after marriage, sometimes on the first, the newly married bride visits the kitchen and pays her devotion to this idol. Houses are numbered by furnaces; one of which is essential and indispensable to every family.

Among other household Gods, were the male and female Gods of the bedstead 牀公,牀婆, respecting whom some fable was told of a girl who hung herself within her bed. Among the gods superintending trades, and occupations, the lecturer mentioned the Tsai Shen 才神—civil, and military, the first, the older brother of the Emperor Sou of the Chou dynasty named, 伯邑者 B.C. 1154, the second, Chao-Kung-ming an opponent of Wu Wang's frequently represented as riding on a tiger. The Tú-di Gods of the land; offices filled by virtuous and popular men after death and corresponding in their duties in the unseen world with the Te-paos of the tithings. The lecturer then gave a most interesting and detailed account of the temples in the neighbourhood of Ningpo, with the special deities worshipped in each; related several ghost stories in illustration of the manner in which legendary virtues are ascribed to men of note; who become at length invested with the attributes of, and regarded with the veneration due to, tutelary deities. The local customs in connection with religous rites and ceremonies were explained, and illustrated; so as, while losing none of their value in a scientific point of view to the student of the intricate problem of Chinese worship, still to render them interesting and instructive to a general audience. Many of the legends of the neighbourhood were referred to by the lecturer; their origin explained, and their bearing upon the peculiarities attendant on the canonization of mortals, and the elevation to the post of tutelary deities, was manifested in most satisfactory manner. The lecturer then referred to the temple of the Chêng-wang, the Guardian of Cities, and gave some most interesting details respecting the establishment of this worship, and the appointment and sometimes removal of their superintending deities. In illustration of the way in which, according to Chinese popular notion, the posts of deities of the Chêng-wang temples are filled up, Dr. McCartee read a short translation from a Chinese work, the 聊齋志異 Liao-chae-chih-i, entitled 考城皇 The examination for the office of Chêng-hwang.

"THE ancestor of my younger sister's husband, Mr. Sung-tau, a district city graduate, being on a certain day confined to his bed by sickness, saw an official messenger approach, holding in one hand a summons, and with the other leading a horse with a white star on his forehead. The messenger said to him "please set out for the examinations." Mr. Sung replied "The Chancellor has not arrived, how can there be any examination." The messenger said not a word in reply, but strongly urged him to go. Mr. Sung, sick as he was, made an effort, and mounting the horse followed the messenger. The road seemed to him exceedingly new and strange. Arriving at the City, which looked like the residence of a King, he at length entered a suite of buildings both spacious and magnificently adorned. Upon an elevated place (in one of them) he saw ten or more dignitaries seated, none of whom he recognised but Kwan Chwang-Mow-Nudu. Under the eaves (near the outside) of the building were placed two tables and two stools. A literary graduate was already seated at one of them, and Mr. Sung took his seat beside him. Upon tables were placed pens and thesis papers. Soon the theme was sent down to them, which they perceived to consist of eight characters, namely—"the man," "another man," "with heart," "without heart;" or as we may paraphrase it, "What is to be said of two men, one of whom acts with an ulterior object or purpose, and the other acts naturally?" When the gentleman had finished their essays they handed them up for inspection. In Mr. Sung's essay occurred the following sentiment. "If one practice virtue for an ulterior purpose, his virtue should not be rewarded; and if another is guilty of a fault without a purpose (*i. e.*, unintentionally) his fault should not be punished." All the divinities expressed to each other their admiration of this sentiment. They then called Mr. Sung and informed him that there was a vacancy in the office of Ching Hwang in Honan and that he was appointed to the post. Mr. Sung at once awoke to the consciousness (that he was in the place of departed spirits) and knocking his head said with tears "since you have honoured me with this appointment who am so unworthy of the honor, I would not dare decline it, but alas! I have an aged mother of 70 years who is dependant upon me alone for support. I pray to be allowed to attend upon her until she has finished her earthly course and then to enter upon my official duties." One of the higher dignitaries, of a kingly appearance commanded that the proper record should be examined to ascertain how many years of the old lady's life still remained. A long bearded subordinate brought the record and turning over the leaves for a while, reported that she had still nine years to live in the upper world. They were all in perplexity at this, until Kwan-ti said, "Never mind, let Mr. Chang fill the place for nine years," and turning to Mr. Sung said "you should properly proceed at once to your post, but in consideration of your filial piety you are allowed a furlough of nine years, at the expiration of which, we will again send for you. He then in a few words gave instructions to Mr. Chang, and the two scholars made their obeisance and retired together. Mr. Chang holding Mr. Sung's hand accompanied him to the suburbs outside the city and informed him that his family name was Chan of Chang-shan, and on parting presented Mr. Sung with some verses, of which all are lost but the following

"With flowers and wine the spring abides,
For ever—Without moon or lamp,
The night is ever bright"

Mr. Sung then mounted his horse and took leave of him. Upon arriving at his place of residence, he seemed to wake from a dream. By this time he had been dead three days. His mother hearing a noise in the coffin, helped him out, and after a day's time he recovered the power of speech. Upon making enquiries at Changshan it was ascertained that a scholar named Chang had really died upon the day in question. Nine years after this the mother died. After Mr. Sung had performed the funeral obsequies, he took a bath went into his room and died also. His father-in-law's family residence was within the city, inside the West gate. One day they suddenly saw Mr. Sung, with a gorgeous and numerous retinue, enter the family Hall, pay his respects and depart. Startled and alarmed, not knowing that he had become a god, they sent hastily to his residence in the country and found that he was already deceased. Mr. Sung left a short mention of himself, but unfortunately in the subsequent disorders of the Empire it was lost. This however was the sum and substance of it.

A general summary of the subject, and an account of an inscription written by 陳板橋 Chen-kau-kiao, a man of letters, whose epistolary correspondence the lecturer recommended for perusal to students of Chinese, concluded a lecture which, though on a subject somewhat abstruse and apparently uninteresting to the general public, was followed throughout with most attentive interest, and greeted with considerable applause.

The Chairman remarked that he had no doubt he was anticipating the wish of the meeting in according to Dr. McCartee a most sincere and hearty vote of thanks for the paper he had just read. The Chairman had remarked, in the principal or departmental Confucian temple in Ningpo—a temple which was better worth a visit than even the Fokien Guild—that no idol or image of Confucius was to be seen, although there is one in the district temple, and he was in doubt whether such images of the sage as the lecturer had described, were to be found in every temple dedicated to his memory. The Chairman also observed that the practice of canonization, or elevation of some man for deeds of virtue or heroism, is still in vogue; and indeed he believed that Ningpo afforded one instance, in which a man still alive had been elevated to the dignity of a tutelary deity, in acknowledgement of services against the rebels; and was now worshipped in a temple especially erected to his honour in the neighbourhood of Ning-kang-chiao. The Chairman felt that he was but expressing the wish of the meeting and the community, in hoping that the lecturer might give another supplementary lecture on the same subject.

A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation; and with an expression of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Coit, the meeting broke up. The next lecture on the list is by Mr. A. N. Brown on the commercial products of Ningpo.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The CHAIRMAN was sorry it fell to his lot to replace Mr. Bryans, who had filled the office of Chairman far more effectually than he could hope to do. But he hoped they would make allowance for any shortcomings on his part; and was sure they would agree with him in acknowledging the services of Mr. Bryans. Fortunately the business before them was short. Beyond passing the accounts and electing a new Committee, there were three suggestions at the close of the Report,—the measurement of teas; the Commission to be allowed to Agents on distressed vessels; and the Notification regarding the clothing to be worn by British subjects of Chinese descent. It was unnecessary for him to add more, as they had had the Report in their hands a long time, and had doubtless formed their opinions on it.

Mr. MICHIE proposed and Mr. MAITLAND seconded.

That the Report of the Committee presented to this meeting be adopted.—Carried.

Mr. OVERWEG proposed and Mr. REID seconded.

That the accounts of the Chamber for the year ending 30th June 1868, shewing a balance to the credit of the Chamber of Tls. 2,190.20 be passed.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was to elect a Committee for the ensuing year, and a ballot was taken which resulted in the re-election of the following members

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

of the existing Committee:—Messrs. Porter, Lavers, Hayes, Iveson, Hogg, Cunningham; and Messrs. Thos. Probst and Bell, were elected in the place of Messrs. Bryans and W. Probst.

The CHAIRMAN next called attention to the question of measurement of teas. The same point had been mooted in 1866, and a circular had been sent round which had been generally subscribed, expressing an opinion in favour of having tea cargo measured at the port of shipment instead of in London. Only two objections were recorded on the face of the circular; but its suggestions did not seem to have been carried out. It was considered desirable, in consequence, to ask for a new expression of opinion from the Chamber of Commerce on the subject—whether it was desirable to withdraw the Circular, or whether its provisions should be carried out.

In reply to Mr. PURDON, the CHAIRMAN added that frequent applications had been made to his firm to have teas measured here, and this had frequently been done; though in some cases the Captain had refused the arrangement. It was very difficult to carry it out generally, as there was nothing to make any such regulation binding on merchants.

Mr. PURDON then could not see how the arrangement was to be carried out, though he was himself favourable to it. The practice was habitual in shipping teas to America, and a long experience of it was favourable. The measurements made here had been so correct that they had been found identical in some cases of remeasurement at New York.

The CHAIRMAN said that was not the experience of the Chamber. He had in his hand statistics of the measurement of 400 chests which had measured in Shanghai 46 tons 49 feet, but in London 52 tons 33 feet; and of 218 chests which had measured here 25 tons 25 feet, and in London 27 tons 20 feet.

Mr. PURDON knew of two or three instances the other way, in which teas had measured less in New York than in Shanghai.

Mr. MICHIE asked whether the Chamber were in possession of any statistics when the circular was issued.

The CHAIRMAN said it had before it statistics laid before it by Mr. Bryans.

Mr. C. J. KING said he was in possession of particulars of shipments of tea by seven ships, which showed an aggregate measurement in China of 23,048 feet, and in London measurment of only 22,304 feet.

Mr. MICHIE believed no facts had been submitted to the Chamber; that action had been taken on the assertion of Mr. Bryans; and that there was no good ground for making the change. There had been an idea that tea chests do measure more in London than here; but facts proved the contrary. Mr. King had produced particulars of seven ships in which the measurement had been less at home than here; and Mr. Purdon had said he was aware of similar instances. Under the circumstances he thought the circular should be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN agreed that compliance with it must certainly be optional with merchants.

Mr. MICHIE—then it becomes inoperative. He proposed, and Mr. LAVERS seconded,

That the circulars of 4th May 1868, and 6th February 1867, respecting a proposed change in the custom of measuring teas, not having been practically responded to by shippers, be hereby cancelled.

Mr. GAMWELL did not think the circular had been issued thoughtlessly, or without being grounded on some statistics, although none such were now in possession of the Chamber. What was wanted, was facts on which to decide either one way or the other. He was inclined to propose as an amendment

That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to collect statistics by which it may be satisfactorily shown, whether or not shippers are really at a serious disadvantage by having teas measured at the port of discharge.

Mr. GUBBAY seconded the amendment.

Mr. LAVERS said, whatever the statistics might show, it would still be optional with shippers what course they would pursue.

Mr. OVERWEG thought the circular had not been responded to more generally, on account of the difficulty of carrying out the mode of measurement it proposed.

Mr. PURDON suggested that it was very easy for every shipper to measure his own teas.

Mr. OVERWEG said the Captain or his representative must be present.

Mr. PURDON dissented. No person connected with any one but the shipper was present at the measurement of teas destined for America.

Mr. KING said the object was to ascertain facts. Was the measurement of teas in Shanghai an advantage to the shipper? The only facts of which they were in possession pointed to a disadvantage. The Chamber would not vote blindly.

Mr. OVERWEG said it must be patent to every one who had any experience, that teas were measured most carelessly in the dock-yard; and this carelessness might result in loss to shippers. If a proper form of measurement in China could be adopted, it would be an advantage.

Mr. MAITLAND could not see why teas should not be measured properly at home as well as here.

Mr. OVERWEG said, there brokers were trusted; here, a man looked after it himself. He thought Mr. Michie's resolution had better not be put. (Mr. Michie dissented). It would look ridiculous to withdraw the circular after it had been so numerously signed. Even if it were allowed to drop, it was no use making a noise about the change of principle.

Mr. MICHIE thought if the mode which had been adopted to bring about a change were ineffectual, it was most reasonable that the circular should be taken off the record. If the unanimous expression of opinion there recorded did not produce the change, nothing would do it.

The amendment was now put to the meeting and carried; the original resolution therefore dropped.

The CHAIRMAN said the next point awaiting discussion by the Chamber, was the commission to be allowed to agents, on vessels in distress. There had been considerable correspondence on the subject, which had been published in the local newspapers. The Comnittee wished an expression of opinion as to what course they should adopt.

Mr. OVERWEG asked whether the Chamber of Commerce had any right to lay down a rule on the subject. If they had no such authority, there was no use in discussing the matter.

Mr. KING said the Chamber could say it knew such and such rates had been adopted. He thought it best that the Committee of the Chamber should take the matter into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN said the matter had been discussed in Committee, but it had been thought better to refer it to a public meeting.

Mr. MICHIE thought it was very little use to pass a resolution at so thinly attended a meeting. The matter had better be left in the hands of the Committee to recommend a rate.

Mr. REID thought the scale of commissions suggested by the Committee very just; but it could not be made binding on merchants here. A certain scale had been given out for brokerage commission; but it was only an expression of opinion. At the same time it was a sort of fixed standard which few would care to exceed.

Mr. MICHIE said the object was to prevent exorbitant charges. (MR. REID—This would exactly do it.) If any one were convicted of making charges disapproved of by the general body of merchants, he would be made to refund.

The subject then dropped; and the CHAIRMAN called attention to the third subject suggested for discussion—viz., the Notification lately issued by H. B. M.'s Minister regarding the dress to be worn by British subjects of Chinese descent. It might be a question whether the Chamber should take any notice of it.

Mr. OVERWEG asked what principle was to be discussed—the kind of clothing they should wear?

The CHAIRMAN—Whether the Order should be protested against.

An impression seemed, however, to prevail that the question was one with which the Chamber had not very much to do; and it was also allowed to drop.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. OVERWEG, the meeting then separated.

SHANGHAI BIBLE SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Saturday, November 14th, in the Banquet Room of the New Masonic Hall, at which an Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society was organised.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Victoria took the chair, and called upon the Rev. Canon Butcher to commence the exercises with Prayer; which he did, having first read the Nineteenth Psalm.

The Bishop then delivered an earnest and appropriate address, setting forth the objects of the meeting, and the claims of the Society.

The 1st Resolution was moved by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, and seconded by A. Wylie, Esq., as follows:—

That this meeting approve of the principles and operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The 2nd Resolution was moved by J. Mackrill Smith, Esq, and seconded by the Revd. G. S. Owen—

That this meeting form itself into an Auxiliary Bible Society, with a view to aid the funds of the Parent Society; and that the following gentlemen be appointed officers for the coming year:—

President.—W. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

Vice-Presidents.—The Lord Bishop of Victoria, and F. B Johnson, Esq.

Treasurer.—Egbert Iveson, Esq.; *Secretary.*—Revd. Edward W. Syle; *Committee.*—The officers of the Society.

The Resident Chaplains, Ministers and Missionaries; A. A. Krauss, Esq.; J. Mackrill Smith, Esq.; D. Reid, Esq.; with power to add to their number.

The Third Resolution was moved by D. Reid, Esq., and seconded by F. R. Gamwell, Esq.

"That the Chaplains at the several Ports in the North of China be respectfully requested to preach Sermons and make collections on behalf of the Society.

The Fourth Resolution was moved by Dr. Macgowan, and seconded by the Revd. R. Nelson.

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for presiding on this occasion; and also to the Committee of the New Masonic Hall for the use of the Room.

All these Resolutions were passed unanimously; Subscriptions to the amount of upwards of $100 were received, the Doxology was sung; and the meeting dismissed with the Benediction by the Bishop.

THE CUSTOMS.

The following letters have been addressed by the Inspector General of Customs to the Chamber of Commerce.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
PEKING, *2nd November*, 1868.

SIR,—I am in receipt of the Chamber's communication of the 8th ultimo, suggesting the utility of making known to the public the import cargoes of vessels the day after arrival, through the medium of the Custom's Daily Returns, and, in reply have to state that the Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai has been instructed to give effect to that suggestion during the continuance of the present experiment of publishing a Daily Return sheet. The Chamber will however, easily understand that the value of the suggested publication will depend much more upon the nature of the manifests handed to the Customs than on the willingness of the Customs to meet the Chamber's views.

I am, Sir,
Your Obdt. Servt.,
ROBERT HART.
Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs.

To the CHAIRMAN OF THE
S. G. C. COMMERCE,
Shanghai.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.
PEKING, *2nd November*, 1868.

SIR,—1.—I have to thank you for your reply, under date of October 7th, to my communication concerning guarantees for duties remaining unpaid on clearance.

2.—The question of a Bonded Warehouse system will, it is, supposed, be definitely settled next spring, and, when visiting Shanghai for that, among other purposes, I shall be glad to be favoured with the matured views of the Chamber; the intentions of the Chinese Government as far as I am acquainted with them, though admitting of an alternative settlement, are yet of a kind that may fail to make Bonded Warehouses acceptable at your port.

3.—As regards guarantees—while regretting that the reply under acknowledgment has not done much towards the solution of the difficulty. I beg you will assure the Chamber that the Customs authorities will endeavour to accomodate the action to be taken to the circumstances and requirements of the ports in the manner that shall cause the least amount of embarrassment generally.

I am, etc-,
ROBERT HART.
Inspector General of I. M. Customs.

Correspondence.

MEASUREMENT OF TEAS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I notice that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, in their report lately published, refer in somewhat plaintive tones to the subject of measuring teas at the port of shipment. The close of the tea season is not perhaps the most favourable time to get up public interest in the question; but the Committee remind the members that the charge proposed had been long ago agreed to by most of the firms in Shanghai, and they now simply call upon those who signed the agreement to carry it out in practice.

Now, it seems to me that if the merchants who signed the paper have not done what they vowed to do, they very likely have good reasons for not doing it, and if so, a petulant scolding from the Committee is not likely to have much effect on them.

The truth I believe to be this, that the measure was far from meeting general approval, but the persistent efforts of its promoters induced some influential firms to give their names to the proposal, and then "most of the firms" did what they always do in such cases, followed their leader like a flock of sheep. Then, repenting at leisure what they did in haste, they discovered that the measure which they had pledged themselves to was not only useless, but mischievous.

All that the Committee of the Chamber hope to gain by measuring their tea in Shanghai instead of London is a trifling reduction in the freight, as they assert that the chests will measure smaller here than in London. This has been taken for granted rather than proved; but assuming for argument's sake that it is true, how will the change proposed affect the other party to the transaction, namely the ship-owners? What the Chamber of Commerce propose to do is simply to take so much money out of the pockets of ship-owners and put it into their own. In all fairness the shipping interest should be considered in the matter, for although it is not independently represented in China, the merchants into whose hands the management of ships is placed, have a duty to perform to their constituents as well as to themselves. Unless the ship-owners interest be distinctly acknowledged and dealt with, the proposal now before the Chamber would, if carried into effect, be simply regarded as a combination to defraud, or a powerful conspiracy to enable one party to a bargain, to dictate unfair terms to another. Masters of vessels are already sufficiently inclined to regard all China merchants as a species of shark, and indeed it must be confessed that certain customs are already allowed to prevail here, as regards freight, which could not exist in any place where the ship and the shipper were on equal terms. It would be imprudent to give any further colour to these dark suspicions, by imposing a custom on helpless ship-owners, which has for its avowed object the diminution of the ship's earnings.

There are many other objections to the practice of measuring teas in China, which the members of the Chamber are perfectly aware of.

The inconvenience of it alone is enough to condemn it. Why remove from hands thoroughly competent and impartial, and from a place admirably adapted to it, the task of measuring teas, and entrust it to persons more or less incompetent and untrustworthy? Why complicate still further the difficulty of shipping teas in the hurry of a ship filling up, and a mail going away, by adding one more fruitful source of dispute between the servants of the shipper and the officers of the ship?

I will not seek to trespass further on your space, but I hope I have said enough to induce the members of the Chamber of Commerce not to adopt, by a thoughless vote, a resolution which has nothing to recommend it, and which is repugnant to common sense.

I am, yours faithfully,
CONSERVATIVE.

THE TIENTSIN RACES

The races came off on the 29th, 30th and 31st, and were fairly attended; but the inferiority of the Griffins, who had no chance with the old ponies, narrowed the competition; and few of the races were closely contested.

FIRST DAY.

1.—SZECHUEN STAKES.—½-mile.

Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*...1
Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep*.....2
Mr. Dane's *Runnymede*.....3

Won in a canter. Time—1m. 3s.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

2.—MAIDEN PLATE.—1 mile.
Mr. Higginson's *Heartsease* 1
Mr. Ola's *Crown Jewel*.....2
Mr. Aitch's *Storm Cloud*.....3
Won by lengths. Time—2m. 23s.

3.—TOWN PLATE.—Once round.
Mr. Moriarty's *Rinaldo*.....1
Mr. Putch's *Resignation* 2
Time—2m. 25s.

4.—TIENTSIN CUP.—2½ miles.
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 1
Mr Aitch's *Storm Cloud* 2
Won easily. Time—6m. 21s.

5.—PEIHO STAKES.—¾-mile.
Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep* 1
Mr. Jarger's *Curio*.....2
Mr. Dane's *Runnymede*.....3
The best race of the meeting. *Curio* finishing close up. Time—1m. 41s.

6.—CRITERION CUP.
Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*...1
Mr. Jonot's *New Broom*.....2
Mr. Ola's *Crown Jewel*.....3
Coup de Grace lead from start to finish and won as he liked. Time—3m. 40s.

SECOND DAY.

1.—KIACHTA CUP.—1 mile.
Mr. Jarger's *Curio* 1
Mr. Dane's *Runnymede*.....2
Curio had them all safe, a third of a mile from home, and won in a walk. Time—2m. 23s.

2.—CHALLENGE CUP.—2 miles.
Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*...1
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 2
Great excitement, *Kailoo* and *Coup de Grace* not having met before. The winner led from start to finish, and won as he liked. The Cup going to Mr. Higginson, who has won it two successive meetings. Time—4m. 54s.

3.—MONGOL CUP.—1½ miles.
Mr. Higginson's *En Avant*.....1
Mr. Aitch's *Storm Cloud* 2
Mr. Ola's *Crown Jewel* 3
The other ponies had no chance with *En Avant*. Time—3m. 2s.

4.—SELLING STAKES.—1½ miles.
Mr. Moriarty's *Rinaldo* 1
Mr. Putch's *Resignation*.....2
Mr. Ola's *Pinksleep*.....3
The winner carrying 9.12 lead all the way, and won easily in 3m. 43s.

5.—CHUNG HOW'S CUP.—Presented by H. E Chung How.—1½ miles.
Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*...1
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo* 2
Kailoo pushed *Coup de Grace* as much as possible, but stood no chance. Time—3m. 34s.

THIRD DAY.

1.—TRIAL STAKES.—1 mile for Winners.
Mr. Higginson's *Coup de Grace*...1
Mr. Moriarty's *Rinaldo* 2
Rinaldo went away well, but the race was simply a repetition of *Coup de Grace's* previous victories. Time—2m. 24s.

2—CONSOLATION STAKES.—1 mile for Losers.
Mr. Dane's *Runnymede*.....1
Mr. Ola's *Crown Jewel*.....2
Won easily. Time—2m. 22s.

3.—CLUB CUP.—1½ miles.
Mr. Ola's *Kailoo*, 10st. 12lbs.....1
Mr. Higginson's *En Avant*, 10st. 12lbs....2
This race resulted in a dead heat. The two Ponies running together, neck and neck for the last half mile. Time.—3m. 41s. Deciding heat was run off after half an hour, and *En Avant* not trying, *Kailoo* won easily in 3m. 52s.

On the Monday following, *En Avant* and *Kailoo* ran a match, 1½ mile mafoos up, 10st. 5lbs. when *En Avant* led all the way, and won pretty easily in 3m. 33s., very good time.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Nov. 18th, 1868.

Before Sir E. HORNBY,

And Messrs. Donaldson, S W. Hyde, E. F. Whitaker, J. C. Coutts, R. H. Gore Booth,—Jury.

BOYD & Co. *v.* HARGREAVES.

Claim for Tls. 15,000, damages sustained through breach of contract.

Mr. Bird for plaintiffs.

Mr. Hannen, instructed by Mr. Cowie, for defendants.

Mr. BIRD explained that Mr. Boyd, in this case, sued Mr. Hargreaves as Chairman of the so-called Shanghai Dock Company. The Company was not registered under the Act of Parliament, and was therefore really only a co-partnership. It was competent therefore to the prosecution to sue any one co-partner. The action was to recover damages for breach of an agreement to the effect that the Dock Company would accept Mr. Boyd as lessee of the property for a certain term, on certain conditions. After entering into this agreement they had refused to carry it out; and his client claimed Tls. 15,000 in consequence of this refusal. The defendants' plea denied that they had agreed to lease, but admitted that an agreement had been made to do so, subject to the consent of the shareholders which, however, had not been given. As he understood it then, the plea amounted, first, to a denial; and secondly, added that there was a stipulated condition, that Captain Roberts should surrender his lease. This being the case they had to deal with the agreement, its breach, and the damage. The agreement consisted chiefly in letters and correspondence. The breach, he fancied, would not be denied. If the agreement were good, it would not be denied that it had been broken. As regarded the next question, of damages, if an agreement was broken, the law always gives some damages, however small. (The learned Counsel quoted Saunders on pleading and other authorities, and sketched the legal bearings of the point). In this case, the damages were the profits which would have been made in ordinary course. The question of profits was not satisfactorily settled, but it was clear that, in certain cases, profits can be recoverable. When a bargain is made to lease business property the lessors must know that the object of the lessee is what he receives, as much as their object is what he pays. (Broome's Commentaries on Common Law P. 636.) In this case the loss of profit was a clear and direct result of the breach of agreement. The object of his client's contract was the profit that he might make; just as the object of the Dock Company was the profit which his rent would afford them. He would not detain them longer now, but would reply at greater length after the evidence had been taken.

ROBT. ADAMS I am a partner in the firm of Boyd and Co., Shipwrights and Engineers. I have been in correspondence from time to time with the Directors of the Dock Co, relative to leasing the property; the first correspondence was in 1866. On April 2nd 1868, I took this letter to Mr. Hargreaves (handed in and read in Court) the Chairman of the company; it was an intimation of our desire to lease the dock, on the 4th July 1868. I also wrote this letter, (likewise read in Court) making an offer to lease the property for three years. In reply to the latter I received an answer on 24th July, to the effect that as Captain Roberts was ready to surrender his lease of the dock, our offer would be entertained; on 27th we replied to the above, which I took myself, reiterating our offer and the term. Immediately after, Mr. Hargreaves gave me the following—which was an acceptance of our terms, subject to the approval of the Directors of the company. I attended a meeting of Shareholders at Mr. Cowie's Office on 28th July. I saw Captain Roberts there, I was called into the meeting after Captain Roberts had left; on entering I was informed by the Chairman (Mr. Hargreaves) that Captain Roberts had confirmed his offer to surrender the lease, and that the meeting approved of our offer, that Captain Roberts had asked to be allowed to remain till the end of October, and consequently we could not have possession till then. I mentioned some trifling alterations which we desired to have made in the lease, and they were all agreed to; and the Secretary was directed to draw up a draft of the new lease on the following day, according to the terms of our letter. I enquired whether we were to consider this as final, and was answered in the affirmative. I received a note from Mr. Hargreaves about eight days subsequent, informing me that there was some difficulty in getting Captain Roberts to renounce his lease, and asking me to call at his office about 3 o'clock. I did so, and he again assured me that, though at present there was some little difficulty, yet we would be eventually all right. No lease was handed to me, I have applied frequently; latterly through my lawyer. I think this is Mr Hargreaves' writing; I am certain it is his signature. (This was in reference to a reply to Mr. Bird's letter asking for a lease, and which was read in Court, definitely informing Messrs. Boyd and Co, that the shareholders were unable to grant them a lease of the property). I then instructed you to bring this action. We have a statement showing how we arrived at the amount of damages. It is made up from the printed report of the proceeds of the dock for 1867, and the tonnage calculated from the advertised rates. In the report for 1864 the working expenses are given at Tls. 9975, in 1863 they are set down at 8,910, and the gross income is figured at Tls. 17,956, for 1864, and for 1863 it is stated to have been Tls. 35,910.

Mr. HANNEN the defendants' Counsel did not think that this was evidence, all that the plaintiffs had to do was to show what they had actually lost; they were going on assumptive calculations of what they would have made, and how much work they would have had, and so forth; how could they stand quietly now, and estimate by what was, or was not formerly done, the amount of work they would have had, if they had leased the dock?

Mr BIRD contended that his client was only showing what was made, and as an aid to the jury, what it is likely they would have made, if the defendants had carried out their agreement.

The COURT placed it forward thus;—suppose a man was in treaty for the rental of a row of houses whose rents were being collected, it would be quite competent for him to show, in case of breach of agreement, by these rents, what detriment the nonfulfilment has made to him

After some further argument the Court, to save time, requested the evidence to be continued, and in case the question of assessment of damages, on the working of the Dock be found incorrect, leave would be granted to Mr. Hannen to apply for judgment to be entered for his clients.

Evidence continued.

The dockage from July 1867 to June 1868, according to the advertised rates amounts to Tls. 28,091, the rental and expences amount to Tls. 15,591. I get at the expenses by a report from the present lessee, dated June 1868, (which on being read showed the expenses to be more than the income,) We noted all the ships which entered the dock up to that date, and calculating their tonnage by the advertised rate it would amount to Tls. 28,091 Our calculation of expenses for the three years is $36,000. (The Court remarked that Captain Roberts would be very foolish to give it up at that rate) and after paying rental and setting aside an amount for unforseen expences, calculate that there would be a profit of Tls. 10,000 per annum. There is always, either 10 or 15% charged on the labor done in the dock by outside parties.

To Mr. HANNEN.—When I was called in at the meeting of 28th July, I was told by Mr. Hargreaves that Captain Roberts had confirmed his letter, and that they would be happy to accept our offer; I swear I was not informed that Captain Roberts' surrender was not to be for a day or two, and that nothing could be done till that had taken place. Mr. Hargreaves at the last of the meeting told the Secretary to draw up a draft of the new lease; that it was a little irregular; but he did not say that nothing could be done. I did not offer to send a draft of the lease, neither then, or at any other time. Neither Mr. Hargreaves nor any one else said "no" don't draw up till we are settled with Captain Roberts. I did at that Meeting ask whether we were to take these proceedings as final, and was answered "yes." I did met Mr. Hargreaves some six days afterwards at Mr. Cameron's office, and I did say I should have further arrangements to make, and wished they would let me know whether there was any doubt about being able to compel Captain Roberts to give up his lease. We noted the vessels going into the dock because we were requested in the previous year to tender for it. We relied on the reports of 1864 to guide us in our assessment; we have nothing to guide us from 65 to 67. Since the last year, we relied on our own notes, and the present lessee's letter. We do not know what was really received; we have docked vessels and paid for them at the advertised rate.

To Mr. BIRD.—I remember distinctly being told at the Meeting that we could consider the terms final; and nothing was said to cast a doubt on the validity of Captain Roberts' surrendering his lease, certainly not until about eight days after.

Mr. BIRD before he closed his case wished to hand in the Minutes of what took place at the Meeting before the witness had been called in; Mr. Hannen at first objected, and finally waived his right, and the Minutes were read; showing that Captain Roberts had offered to surrender his lease on 30th Oct., 1868; and Mr. Bird continued that Mr. Boyd was then called in; his client's offer accepted by the Committee; and the resolution of Captain Roberts explained to him.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

The following is the defendants' case.

Mr. HANNEN—I submit, and your Lordship will find it laid down in "Lindley on partnership" in regard to joint stock companies, that the act of any one shareholder cannot bind the company. Now, with regard to this company it is well known that its affairs are managed by Directors and a meeting of shareholders. Firstly, then, this agreement to be binding, ought to have been laid before the meeting in writing; and secondly, Mr. Hargreaves had no authority whatever to sign the agreement, nor has Mr. Bird shown that he had. One material portion of this agreement is, that it was confirmed by the shareholders at the meeting of 28th July. It is well known that a certain number of votes was necessary to make it binding, and I contend that the plaintiffs have not shown that the requisite number was present to do so.

Mr. BIRD interposed that this is not a company, but a co-partnership, and that any one partner was quite able to bind the others.

The COURT took the same view.

Mr. HANNEN continued that their answer was a very simple one. The plaintiffs contended that, at the meeting, they had been granted a lease of the property. Here they (the parties to the suit) disagree as to facts; and he would be compelled to call four witnesses, who would show that much that had been said by Mr. Boyd, did not take place; that what really transpired was, that the Shareholders would be very happy to let Messrs. Boyd & Co. have a lease of the Dock, if they succeeded in getting a surrender from Captain Roberts. The meeting had been fully alive to the necessity of getting a full surrender from Captain Roberts, before they could make any definite arrangement with the plaintiffs. The subject had been under discussion the whole time previous to calling in Mr. Adams, and he was expressly given to understand that the agreement could only be valid on condition that they got rid of Capt. Robert's lease. He would now call

W. HARGREAVES.—I am a Merchant, and Chairman of the Dock Company. I remember the meeting on 28th July last. These are the minutes; it is not customary to put down everything which takes place. After Capt. Roberts had been spoken with, Mr. Adams was called in, and I explained to him the difficulty the Company was in about the lease. I told him his offer to lease the dock had been submitted to the shareholders, and that it had been favorably entertained; and as soon as the Directors were clear of the present lease they would be happy to formally accept his. I stated that Captain Roberts had agreed to surrender his lease, and the company could do nothing until they got a legal surrender from him. I particularly gave him to understand that his terms were acceptable to the Meeting, and they would be entertained as soon as the shareholders were in a position to do so. In regard to the question of drawing out a draft of a lease, it was a draft of the surrender of Captain Roberts' lease, and not of a new one for Boyd and Co., as at that time we could not give this. I remember Captain Roberts' writing to say he could not pay his rent. I know also that for three year's the shareholders of the dock never received a dividend; and in fact the old dock never paid any dividend, while it was worked by the Company. The rental at present only gives the shareholders about 6 %. There were not sufficient votes at the Meeting to qualify it to lease the dock. I remember meeting Mr. Adams at Mr. Cameron's office, on 6th August. He there said that he hoped the difficulty would be soon settled, to enable him to go on with his arrangements.

To Mr. BIRD—Capt. Roberts could not pay his rent for sometime after he leased the dock. I know the first year's rent was not paid for a considerable time. It was Tls. 13,400. The second year's rent was Tls. 8,000. He then wrote to say he could not pay at the agreed rate of Tls. 13,400, and that he would be compelled to throw up the lease unless some deduction could be made. He has only paid at the latter figure since then. The impression left on me after the interview with Capt. Roberts was one of much dissatisfaction, and I conveyed as much to him at the meeting; which from his replies I believe he understood. It was his offering to sign a renounce of the lease, that caused us to consider Messrs. Boyd and Co.'s offer. We would have called in Mr. Adams even if we had not understood so much from Capt. Roberts, as we were anxious to learn more of his terms, relative to security etc. The plaintiffs did decline to make a tender in 1866, although requested to do so. Once previously there was a communication with the plaintiffs about leasing the Dock. We went just the same length with them, but without accepting their offer. I swear that no definite arrangement was made with Boyd and Co. by the shareholders, at that meeting.

To Mr. HANNEN. We were quite alive to the necessity of getting a written sur-

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

render from Capt. Roberts, before closing with Boyd and Co.

FRED. WHITE.—I am a Director of the Dock Company. I was present at the Meeting in July. I remember Mr. Adams being called in; Mr. Hargreaves told him if we could get the surrender from Captain Roberts the shareholders would be very happy to deal with him. The Meeting had been repeatedly warned by the Secretary that it must get a legal surrender of the old lease before it could deal with Boyd & Co. I remember meeting Mr. Adams at Mr. Cameron's office. He there said that he hoped we would let him know what was decided, as he would like to have time to make the preparations which would be necessary before taking up the lease. The term—that the Meeting agreed to his offer, meant that they would accept it as soon as they were in a position to do so. I don't recollect Mr. Adams asking whether this was to be taken as final.

To Mr. BIRD.—I understood from the words used at Mr Cameron's that he wished to know, as soon as possible, whether he was to have the dock. as if not he did not wish to be led into expenses. We could not give him a positive answer at the Meeting. The secretary had warned us that we must get a surrender from Capt. Roberts, before doing so.

C. WOODWARD.—I represent one of the shareholders of the Dock Co., I was present at the 28th July meeting. I remember when Mr. Adams was called in, and also Mr. Hargreaves telling him that his terms were agreeable, but they could do nothing without a surrender from Capt. Roberts. I do not remember hearing Mr. Adams ask the meeting whether he was to consider this final, and go on making arrangements.

G. J. W. COWIE.—I am Secretary to the Dock Company, I was present at the meeting in question, I did warn the members, more than once, not to settle anything with Messrs. Boyd and Co., till they got a legal surrender from Capt. Roberts. Either at, or after the meeting Mr. Adams said to me that the meeting was informal.

To Mr. BIRD.—It was, I belive an expression from Mr. Hargreaves that Boyd and Co. would send in a draft of the proposed new lease. I never received instructions from Mr. Hargreaves to prepare a new lease.

Mr. HANNEN said the Court had now had the whole of the evidence laid before it, and it must be evident that the order to the Secretary to draw out a draft of a new lease. was in reference to the surrendering of the one held by Captain Roberts. And this one fact almost explained the whole case. In regard to the assertion of the plaintiff that the arrangements at the meeting were final; the Court had had it also in evidence by four witnesses, that such was not the case; that in fact they had been distinctly and frequently warned by the Secretary, previous to Mr. Adams entering the room, not to make any final agreement with the plaintiffs till they had got a surrender from Captain Roberts. These witnesses were present at the Meeting, they had all told exactly the same story, that nothing definite was settled; and it is not likely that they would have agreed so minutely, if there was any doubt on the fact of the shareholders at the meeting being quite alive to the necessity of getting rid of the old lease, before entering on another. The minutes of the meeting (handed in by the plaintiffs) can only confirm the evidence for the defence, as other facts did transpire which do not appear in them; but it was for the jury to say whether they could believe the evidence of the four gentlemen brought forward for the defence. It was not likely that they would go into the witness box and commit deliberate perjury; but, if by any chance the jury should lean to the evidence of the prosecution, then came the question of damages. Now, gentlemen (said Mr. H.) from the manner in which the assessment of damages was made, it will be apparent to you how amazingly easy it is, for one who calculates on profits; to show figures. All the evidence has shown that this very dock has never paid a profit; the shareholders and Captain Roberts' letters show that the dock does not return any profits; yet you are called on by the plaintiffs, to award them the enormous amount of Tls. 15,000, simply on the calculations of a few observations taken by themselves. And what is there in these to show that they would have made anything like that amount, by the speculation? Nothing—the probabilities being, that they were more likely to lose money! If an agreement had been made, its breach could not be denied; and in that case, you, gentlemen, would have to find a verdict for the plaintiffs; but I contend that all that transpired between the shareholders and the plaintiffs, was subject to the surrender of Capt. Roberts' lease.

Mr. BIRD next addressed the Court, in reply.—The case had resolved itself into three forms,—First the contract, next the breach, and lastly the question of damages. The breach was admitted; now as to the question of the contract he would ask—What was meant by tendering for contracts! by accepting in verbal and written terms? My client (said Mr. B.) made an offer to the company through their Chairman; he writes and accepts it on the part of the company, and calls my client to a meeting, for him to formally receive the acceptance of the shareholders. There, everything led my client to the belief that the old lease had been given up. Previous negociations between the same parties had been broken off because no prompt and definite action could be got from the shareholders; and my client, before entering on these very negociations in dispute, stated that this time, he wished to be definitely dealt with in the matter. Now with these facts before you, gentlemen. I ask,—Can you for a moment entertain the defence set up? Far be it from me to impugn, for one moment, the veracity of the gentlemen who have attested for the defence, but it is a notorious fact that members attend a meeting; and, having only a partial interest in the proceedings, leave the business to be done by the chairman and Secretary. And it is more than likely that the gentlemen present at the July meeting paid so little attention to what was being said, that they are not now in a position to testify, with any accuracy, what did really transpire. But on the other hand, my clients' whole interest lay in what was going on; he consequently paid greater attention, and was particularly cautious of every little circumstance. And I put it to you—gentlemen of the jury whether such a person is not a better authority to rely on. The question of damages, it is well known, may be calculated on probability. A jury in assessing damages can, in most cases, only judge on supposition; and my clients, in estimating their damages, from notes and reports on the working of the dock, are quite justified in so doing. His Lordship will, no doubt, in his summing up, advise you on this point, but it has been already admitted by the Court, that it can be entertained by a jury.

The JUDGE said that the first point for the consideration of the Jury was the agreement. Was there, or was there not an agreement between the parties; and what was it? Was it made subject to the stipulation that a valid surrender should first be executed by Captain Roberts? The correspondence and the evidence as to what occurred at the meeting on the 28th July was before them. It was somewhat contradictory; and it was entirely for them to consider on whose testimony they placed most reliance. Then, assuming that they were of opinion that a complete agreement had been proved, the amount of damages was next to be considered, the breach of the agreement not being denied, supposing such agreement to have existed. The damages claimed were on account of alleged loss of profits,—profits which the plaintiffs say they would have made had the contract been carried through. On this point, though he was at first inclined to think that profits were recoverable in such an action as the present, he now felt some doubt about it. But he would nevertheless allow the evidence to go before them, reserving leave to the defendant to move to set aside the verdict, if for the plaintiffs, on the ground of the improper admission of such evidence. His Lordship concluded by briefly leaving the questions as to the existence of the agreement, and the amount of damages to the Jury; who, after a few minutes consultation returned a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the agreement had been made subject to the condition that Capt. Roberts should first legally surrender the lease then held by him.

The Jury after a short consultation. without leaving the box, gave a verdict for the defendants.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Nov. 23rd, 1868.

In *Re* A. FISHER.

First meeting of creditors.

Bankrupt not present, but had surrendered; and the court decided to receive proof of debts to day, subject to the Bankrupts' approval, should he appear.

E. M. Gudgeon on behalf the *N.-C. Herald* office claimed Tls. 95.40 for advertising and subscription to the *Herald* and *Daily News*, this item was found in the schedule filed by the Bankrupt. Admitted.

V. Favre for Guiraud Favre and Co., $255.04 for sundry supplies. In the unattested schedule an item of Tls. 200 was found to the credit of that firm, but no mention was found in the sworn schedule. Admitted.

T. A. Cowderoy for Hall and Holtz Tls. 351.95 for goods supplied. Admitted.

The Official Assignee handed in a claim of Tls. 400 which he had received from Mr. Cowie as attorney for Mr. Morrice, for rent. This was also in the schedule; and necessary documents being forthcoming it also was admitted.

The Official Assignee next mentioned some bills which he received from Mr. Tarrant drawn in favour of the Bankrupt and backed by Mr. Kirkham, amounting to Tls. 2,300; but as no one was present to give any information about them no further action was taken in regard to them.

At the close of the proceedings, the Assignee stated that the assets amounted to Tls. 40.

No creditors Assignee was appointed. The next meeting was adjourned to 18th January 1869.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Saturday, Nov. 14th, 1868.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

D. PATRIDGE *v.* B. PALLANT.
B. PALLANT *v.* D. PATRIDGE.
Claims $99 and Tls. 63.20 respectively.

Cross action.

These cases arose through the sale of a pony. It appears that Mr. Pallant sold Capt. Patridge a pony for Tls. 50 after a few days trial; the pony turning out bad was, as Capt. Patridge alleges, returned to the seller for him to shoot, sell, or do what he liked with; while on the other hand, Mr. Pallant contends that it was returned with a limit of Tls. 50 for him to sell again on account of Captain Patridge, who agreed to pay $12 per month for its keep till it was sold. This occurred in May last, and while the pony was eating its head off, Capt. Patridge gave Mr. Paulant a carringe to sell, which realized Tls. 80; Mr. Pallant in consideration of the pony being purchased from him offerred to stand the loss of half the pony's keep, from May to October, and when settling for the carriage deducted that much from the amount. This Capt. Patridge refused to accept, and hence these suits. Captain Patridge affirming that the pony had cost him Tls. 40 in repairing carriages; that he returned it as useless; and never made any arrangement whatever about selling it or paying for its keep; and now sues for the amount the carriage sold for. Mr. Pallant seeks to recover for five months and a few days livery. Adjourned for further evidence.

November 17th 1868.

The evidence for which these cases was adjourned was presented by Mr. Pallant to-day. He admitted Captain Patridge's claim; the evidence was required to enable the court to decide whether Mr. Pallant could deduct his claim from it. After a close examination of the witness (Chinese) who is in Mr. Pallant's employ, the Court gave judgment for the full amount of Captain Patridge's claim, without costs; and dismissed that of Pallant v. Patridge. The witness brought forward the Magistrate said had shown a strong desire to favour his master (Mr. Pallant;) and had prevaricated so much that it was impossible to place any confidence in his testimony. He had given three different versions to one question, which rendered his evidence worthless, and that left the case entirely on the version of the principals; each of whom had sworn to a diametrically opposite story. Thus, the Court was left to decide between them. The Magistrate did not wish it to be understood, by his decision, that he had believed one party in preference to the other; but wished Mr. Pallant to understand that, in law, it was incumbent on him, as plaintiff, to substantiate his statement by reliable evidence. Having failed in this, the law only allowed him (the Magistrate) to decide by the defence. Of course, if Mr. Pallant were dissatisfied with the decision, he could apply for a re-hearing.

Mr. Pallant gave notice of appeal.

POLICE COURT.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

Nov. 20th, 1868.

Twelve, of a crew of sixteen men, from the *Berwickshire*, were charged this morning by the Master with continued refusal of duty. The complainant, since last Wednesday has been unable to induce the prisoners to return to their duties; and was compelled to bring them before the Court this morning.

The crew unanimously replied that the ship is utterly unseaworthy, that they are afraid to go to sea in her; and further, the provisions are bad; the Captain's temper very violent, and that they do not intend doing any more work on board.

To the first part of their answer the Court informed them that they could apply for a survey of both the provisions and the ship, but reminded them that in case their complaint was unfounded they would have to pay the expenses. One man would leave all his wages if the Captain would discharge him; another had been told by the Boatswain that if he did not run away, he would run him out of the ship, and so on, each had some grievance to state, and behaved turbulently in court.

The magistrate decided that they should return to their duty; and that a survey should be held on the provisions and the ship; and remitted the costs in all the cases, except one, whose disrespectful conduct prevented the court from extending the privilege to him.

WM. ROWAN *v.* FRANCIS SEDWICK.

Assault on 10th September, and 26th October while the ship was at sea.

Complainant is an able seaman, and defendant Chief officer of the *Naiad*. The latter denied the assault

Prosecutor said that, on the night of 10th September he was at the wheel; there was very little wind, and the ship being difficult to steer with a light breeze she came aback. He was looking up at the sails to see whether she would go off, when he received a blow on the right ear, another in the mouth which broke his lip, and a third on the temple, which struck him down; and immediately the assailant jumped on him. Complainant cried for help, and sang out murder; this brought the Captain and a passenger on deck, and the former sang out "that's enough Mr. Rowan." Defendant then stopped beating him, and he went forward; defendant followed and ordered him back to the wheel; he replied that he was hardly fit to steer the ship. The mate said "go, or I'll make you;" complainant went aft to the wheel. On 26th Oct., complainant was on deck on watch, it was at night, also; he was sitting on the forecastle, when some one whi-pered to him, the mate is coming forward. Before he could well comprehend the meaning, he received a blow on the hand from a wooden belaying-pin. He had not given the slightest provocation. Prosecutor continued to inform the court that he stood in terror of the mate, who had on several occasions struck him, and is constantly threatening what he is going to do to him.

To all this the defendant replied that on the night of the alleged assault he was forward hauling in some sails. He looked up and saw the sails aback, he went aft, and stood on a hencoop and noticed the complainant asleep, with his head downwards. He took the wheel from him, and he stumbled over the hencoop, fell, and cut his lip; (he) defendant picked him up, but never struck him. Again on 26th Oct. he went forward and found the complainant asleep on the "look out," and instead of striking him with a belaying-pin, as he alleges, he simply took him by the shoulders and shook him. A witness whom defendant called had, however, heard a noise as of scuffling going on, and when the complainant came forward he learned from him that the mate had been beating him.

The Court considered that there was no doubt of the first assault; the story told by the mate was too unlikely; while the complainant's evidence bore more the appearance of truth. The Captain of the vessel had been found guilty of a similar offence a few days back which the Court had dealt leniently with, as the assault was contributed to by the complainant in that case. But in the present, there was no doubt that a wanton and gross assault had been committed; and such attacks must be put a stop to. Prisoner fined $15 and costs.

Miscellaneous.

We are sorry to learn that the *Shansi* str. came to grief on the Bar at Taku and sustained material damage to her rudder. The *Szechuen* seems to have made a splendid run up, having been over the Bar within three days of her leaving Shanghai.

A correspondent has an impression that there is a Police Regulation against people walking about the settlement with arms; and suggests that the Japanese who perpetually infringe this rule may, some day, be tempted to use the swords which they display.

A correspondent remarks on the dearth of eatable potatoes this year, in Shanghai. The answer to every enquiry for "Macao," "Tientsin," or "Japan" potatoes, is—"no-got;" and we are compelled to put up with abominable specimens of Chusan produce. Has no one on board the coasting steamers sufficient enterprise to bring cargoes up or down; or is the crop equally bad everywhere?

The want of small houses in the settlement, has been long felt by people who are unable to afford a large rental; and it is strange that some enterprizing capitalist has not thought it worth while to invest in these buildings, instead of sinking money in China houses, which, after a few months, are left to tumble down, or to be appropriated by the natives. Small four-roomed cottages would command a rental of $25 to 30 per month, and the cost of putting them up would not be, comparatively, more than that of erecting native dwellings. There are many foreigners in the settlement having an average monthly salary of $75 or $100, who would be glad to rent such houses.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

The Revd. Charles H. Butcher, British Consular Chaplain at Shanghai, has been appointed to a Canonry in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

The ship *Naiad* is getting an unpleasant notoriety in the Police Court. Two cases of violent assault on sailors have been proved against the Captain and Chief officer.

We notice that Mr. F. J. Barnard has brought an action in Yokohama, against Mr. Alex. Urquhart, and Mr. F. A. Cope for "that they did unlawfully combine together to beat, and unlawfully did assault and beat the said Frederick J. Barnard." The case was dismissed however, under circumstances which the *Japan Gazette* summarises as follows:—"Mr. Barnard, interrupting the Court, said he wanted an adjournment of the case until instructions could be received from the Supreme Court at Shanghai; and, continuing his interruptions after being warned that if he did not use more moderate language the case would be dismissed, said loudly:—"I will talk. No power in Christendom can prevent me. You must have assessors in this case; and this can only be taken as a preliminary examination. I have witnesses to call." The Consul, having repeatedly endeavoured to speak, and Mr. Barnard by his violent language preventing him, at length quietly laid down his pen said, "The case is dismissed."

The Report of a meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 11th ultimo, deals principally with sanitary matters. Measures are being taken to close open latrines, which are strongly condemned by the Municipal Surgeon as a fertile source of disease. Thanks are tendered to Drs. Henderson, Thin and Macgowan for information laid before the Council regarding the cattle disease, prevalent in the neighborhood. Dr. Macgowan explains that all domestic animals in this province, and in that of Che-kiang, are subject to an endemic disease in the middle of spring and autumn every year. The diseased meat found may be traced from this cause; and moreover, at the end of the agricultural season, a number of exhausted animals are sent in to this market for barbarian food. The French Municipal Council have cordially co-operated in the measures taken for checking the introduction of bad meat. The slaughter-house scheme has been definitively abandoned, the Council being persuaded that Chinese butchers would not use such a building. We think they could be made to do so. The Municipal revenue is in a satisfactory condition, showing a prospective gain on the budget of about Tls. 6,000. It is hoped to make the Municipal Department self-supporting. The withdrawal of Messrs. Heinsen and Maccall from the Council, is officially regretted. A chronic difficulty appears to exist between the French and English Municipal Councils, in regard to the construction of bridges over the Yang-king-pang creek. The last Report says that—"The construction of Fuhkien Road Bridge to be proceeded with as soon as the adhesion of the French Municipal Council to the plans, specifications, and terms of contract is received." Now, we are told on good authority that a clear understanding was come to in July 1867, that two new bridges should be built, at joint expense, over this fragrant stream; and that the care of receiving estimates for, and constructing these works, was left entirely to the English Council; the French Council simply reserving the pleasure of paying its share of the cost. If this is really the case, it does seem incomprehensible that communication has been so long interrupted.

We mentioned some days ago, that a French subject had shot a Chinese. We have since learned the following particulars. The Frenchman in question, a sergeant of Police, was returning from the Franco-Chinese camp, with a companion. He had been shooting during the day, and was carrying home his loaded gun. At a place called Si-ka-pan, some Chinese dogs irritated the foreigners by their violent barking, and the Policeman cocked his gun with the intention of firing. His companion remonstrated; and offered to go into the neighboring house and tell the occupant to call in his dog. He did so, and found two Chinese, one of whom ran away into an inner room. While he was trying to make the other understand his meaning, the Policeman's gun was fired, and the Chinaman fell dead. At an investigation held on Saturday, the latter said he was coming up to call his companion to come away home; and in doing so flung his gun over his shoulder, forgetting that it was cocked; that it went off in the act, and its contents unfortunately struck the Chinaman. The other foreigner's back was turned; one Chinaman is dead; so the only evidence is that of the second man who had run away, and was looking on from an inner room. His evidence did not corroborate the plea of accident. This is a brief outline of the case. The prisoner was acquitted of the charge of murder, but committed for trial for homicide, and sentenced to three months imprisonment and to pay $200 as compensation. The case recalls a discussion which took place some months ago, in the local papers, on the subject of Chinese dogs. The Taotai complained officially to the Consuls, that foreigners frequently shot dogs in the villages, to the danger of the inhabitants. While condemning the practice as cruel and unjust, we remarked that it might be well if the Taotai were requested, in his turn, to order his people to keep their dogs in order. It is their persistent and unchecked barking which irritates foreigners. If the villagers would restrain them, there would be less chance of trouble; but they never make the slightest attempt to do so. The present case is a serious consequence of this neglect; and the opportunity might be taken to ask the Taotai to point a moral for the benefit of his subjects. There is not the slightest fear of a Chinese dog biting; but it is intensely irritating to have a dozen brutes yelping in chorus within a few yards of one's heels.

DISEASED CATTLE AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

(Municipal Council Report.)

"The Council having, through its Secretary issued a Circular addressed to Medical practitioners in relation to diseased Cattle offered for sale in this market, I* take it for granted that a few items of information derived from Chinese sources on the subject will not be inopportune."

"Throughout a large portion of the adjoining province of Chihkiang whence our Cattle market is supplied, all domestic animals are subject to an endemic disease in the middle of Spring and Autumn every year, particularly during the month of October. The victims of this pest die, for the most part, very suddenly; and are therefore not likely to be found in the Shanghai market, but the diseased meat that during the month of October is exposed for sale presents the same morbid appearance that characterises the flesh of animals that have died suddenly from the pest, that is to say, the muscles are of a dark red color from extravasated blood. The liver is also greatly enlarged."

* * * * *

"Apart from the pest to which domestic animals are subject in Spring and Autumn, there is always to be found at the close of the agricultural season a large number of worn out cattle which at this season of the year are sent to the Shanghai market."

"The endemic pest that prevails at this season and to some extent in the Spring is not confined to cows, but calves, sheep, goats, swine, and poultry are all liable to a fatal disease of very brief duration." * *

The action of the Watch Committee in regard to diseased Cattle and the inspection of butcher's meat was approved and confirmed.

In this connection the question of a Municipal Slaughter House again coming up, Mr. Yates explained at length the grounds upon which the scheme was abandoned.

The works Committee found that if they built the sheds they would have no tenants;—that the Chinese butchers would simply remove their establishments to Pootung, or any other quarter beyond the jurisdiction of the Council, and thence supply the shipping, and in good part the community, without the possibility of a check, unless by a system of vexatious interference, which would inevitably end in establishing a monopoly under the control of the Chinese officials, if it came to anything at all, and, still more certainly in enhancing the price of meat.

That upon the mere report of the intention of the Council, one of the principal butchers had removed, he believed to Pootung, and had thus taken away one of the principal inducements for the project, the nuisance on the road to the Cemetery.

In short, that if the community built a Slaughter House, it would stand empty and useless, and the supplies of the community and shipping would come from other quarters beyond the reach of Municipal regulations. The previous decision to refrain from building and to keep the money allowed in the estimate, for other appropriation by the Land Renters, was confirmed.

* Dr. Macgowan.

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

The follow extract is from a prospectus of a Company bent on establishing telegraphs in China, published by the *New York Tribune*.

"The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this company the privilege of connecting the great seaport of the Empire by submarine electric telegraphic cables, we propose commencing operations in China and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—Canton, population 1,000,000; Macao 60,000; Hongkong, 250,000; Swatow, 200,000; Amoy, 250,000; Foochow, 1,250,000; Wan-chu, 300,000; Ningpo, 400,000; Hang-Cheau, 1,200,000; Shanghai, 1,000,000; total 5,910,000. These ports have a foreign commerce of 900,000,000 dols., and an enormous domestic trade, beside which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers. The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land-lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the commissions of Govenment, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water. The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realise that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population four hundred and fourteen millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilisation is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders, and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation and would steadily increase thereafter."

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
Nov. 15	50	66	48	60
" 16	53	66	50	58
" 17	60	64	50	59
" 18	60	63	59	60
" 19	56	62	49	59
" 20	55	59	48	59
" 21	50	52	45	56
" 22	56	60	48	57
" 23	45	54	41	54

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ′	°
Nov. 14 L.W.	8.37	11.07	NE by E.	2	b	30 29	58
" 14 H.W.	0.16	22.04	E. by N.	3	b	30.27	61
" 15 L.W.	9.20	11.07	S.E. by S.	4	c	30.18	62
" 15 H.W.	1.06	22.11	S.S.E.	4	r	30.13	64
" 16 L.W.	9.42	11.10	West	1	r	30.04	64
" 16 H.W.	1.34	23.03	"	1	r	30.01	66
" 17 L.W.	10.04	12.08	W.N.W.	2	r	30.10	65
" 17 H.W.	1.57	23.05	N.N.W.	1	c	30.06	64
" 18 L.W.	10.30	13.07	NE by E.	2	c	30.19	65
" 18 H.W.	2.32	23.04	"	3	r	30.16	65
" 19 L.W.	10.45	13.08	E.N.E.	6	r	30.21	61
" 19 H.W.	2.58	22.05	"	5	r	30.17	63
" 20 L.W.	10.53	14.09	N.E.	6	r	30.19	60
" 20 H.W.	4.07	22.04	"	6	r	30.16	61

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED—from Chefoo, Mr. Cornabe; from Chinkiang, Mr. Canny. Per "Erl King," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Juvet & McGuiness. Per "Velocity" from Keelung,—Dr. Hozier. Messrs. J. B. Field and J. L. Sibbald, and three Chinese. Per "Phase," from Yokohama,—Messrs. Shnell, J. M. Guedes, Pigeon, Walsh, Chanoine, Ghirardi, Cazet, Isidore Nicolas, Valmale, Nicolas Christophe, Don Francesco, two children and two Japanese. Per "Cadiz" from Yokohama,—Baron de Stillfried, and Messrs. Goodall, Carr, & Xetco for Shanghai; for Hongkong—Capt. Murray and Mr. Middleton.

DEPARTED.—Per "Phase," for Hongkong,—Messrs. Vaughan and Bade; for Saigon,—Messrs. Mercural and Flaschere; for Singapore,—Ct. de Montbell and servant; for Aden,—Rd. Pe. Salvayre; for Suez,—Monsge. de Laplace (French Bishop); for Marseilles,—His Excellency Ct. de Lallemand (French Minister), Messrs. L. Checa (Spanish Consul), Lemaire, A. Nachtrieb, E. Tubin, and one Japanese officer. Per "Erl King," for Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, Messrs. Wilson, Mackintosh and Sullivan.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. MAW & SON. LONDON. TRADE MARK

S. MAW & SON,

MANUFACTURES OF

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,

INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,

LINT, &c., &c.,

And Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

AND

APOTHECARIES' WARES,

11 & 12, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

o-a-f 12ju 2869 June 13th, 1868.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN A PARTICLE OF CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD, PROFESSIONAL and AMATEUR, as being the ONLY PREPARATION EXTANT, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the ONLY ARTICLE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE A SPEEDY and BRILLIANT POLISH.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

32 and 33, Red Lion Street, London, W.C. and Paris.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

No. 1.

BRYANT & MAY,

LONDON, E.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S

VICTORIA MATCHES,

WITHOUT SMELL,

Warranted for all Climates.

Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever offered.

Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,

LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

FOR SALE.

At the *North-China Herald* Office.

PAMPHLETS, containing the various MEMORIALS addressed to H. B. M. Minister on the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin, and His Excellency's reply.

Price, $1 50 per copy.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL)

For Cleansing and Polishing Silver, Electroplate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. ea.; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. ea.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 1s. 6d. ea. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with the boards.

Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by JOHN OAKEY & SONS, Manufacturers of

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, &c.

172, BLACKFRIARS-RD., LONDON, ENGLAND

7fe 6 August 8th, 1868.

PAYNE & COMPANY,

BELATEE BUNGALOW,

CALCUTTA.

Established half a Century,

Wholesale and Retail Depot,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR RENOWNED

CHUTNIES & INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

NAMELY:—

Finest Bengal Club Chutney	Per Hhd.
Finest Lucknow Chutney	£25
Finest Cashmere Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Pindaree Chutney	Qts. 30s.
Finest Col. Skinner's Chutney	Per doz.
Finest Major Gray's Chutney	Pts. 31s.
Finest Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel	20s.
Finest Mulligatawnee Paste	Per Hhd. £25; Per doz. Qts. 30s.
Finest Curry Paste	Per doz. Pts. 20s.
Finest Curry Powder	Per lb. 4s.
Finest Tamarind Fish 100 slices in barrel	20s.
Finest Tamarind Fish Roes	½ gal. square bottle 7s
Finest Mangoe Fish Roes	
Finest Smoked Mangoe Fish, 100 in tins	11s.
Finest Chilli Vinegar Per bottle	2s.
Finest Cayenne Pepper Per bottle	2s.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

Fines Guava Jelly, Finest Tipparee Jam, Finest Preserved Limes, Finest Preserved Mangoes, Finest Pine Apple Jelly, Finest Pine Apple Preserve, Finest Pickled Limes, Finest Bael Preserve—

2-lb. tins, 36s. ℔ doz., 1-lb. tins. 24s. ℔ doz.

AND

Finest Bengal Humps—*1s. 6d. ℔ lb.*

N.B.—Chutnies, Curry Powders, and Pastes, shipped in bulk to any quarter of the globe.

PAYNE & Co.

Have always on hand a large Stock of superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.

TERMS: *Remittance, or reference in Calcutta, to accompany order.*

For orders over £25, 20 per cent discount will be allowed, all Goods free on board in Calcutta.

17fe 13 September 19th, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

In addition to their Preserved Provisions and Oilmen's Stores, would particularly direct the attention of their numerous customers to the following articles, newly introduced by their firm:—

The "Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce,"
The "Fish Sauce."
The "Aberdeen Pickle," Condensed Coffee with Milk and Sugar, Baking Powder, and Condensed Milk.

See Dr. HASSALL'S Report on the *Duke of Edinburgh's Sauce*, and the *Condensed Milk.*

17ma 11 September 19th, 1868.

ELLWOOD'S

AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER, containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			369,841.56	5,861.27	..	375,702.83	7,098.60	207.24	12,883.26	3,182.27	728.08	6,149.24	18,897.86	49,746.55
Foimaiso	Nov. 16	London	6,681.51	..	..	6,681.51	..	..	233.23	81.34	5.16	71.23	355.43	746.39
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	376,523.07	5,861.27	..	382,384.34	7,098.60	207.24	13,116.49	3,263.61	733.24	6,220.47	19,253.29	50,492.94

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			560.95	315.61	..	876.56	1,622.30	20,922.08	3,226.27	61.24	1,684.24	4,992.48	7,948 84	40,476.45
Charger	Nov. 13	New York	18.78	..	..	18.78	205.54	5,371.53	1,334.07	69.00	577.85	956.57	1,780.05	10,294.61
Costa Rica	" 18	do.	..	..	..	..	..	450.41	15.11	..	..	100.26	130.58	696.36
Banian	" 18	do.	..	..	..	..	129.55	3,841.38	764.12	18.93	859.16	576.24	965.10	6,054.48
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	579.73	315.61	..	895.34	1,957.39	30,595.40	5,339.57	149.17	2,023.25	6,632.55	10,824.57	58,121.90

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			9,715.89	..	20,970.11	30,685.91	880.13	..	..	..	..	..	63.06	3,161.35
Fire Queen	Nov. 14	Hankow	2.88	..	..	2.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Formosa	" 14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.03
Chih-li	" 14	Tientsin	..	..	3,237.37	3,237.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ottawa	" 17	Hongkong	110.93	..	..	110.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.93
Two Steamers	" 17	Tientsin	..	..	1,499.13	1,499.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476.05
Kiu Shin	" 20	Do.	..	..	852.13	852.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	9,829.61	..	26,558.74	36,388.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,903.74

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	29269	7091	1013	325	38298	7640	45938
Shipments since last Report	1241	495	107	..	1843	1234	3077
Total....	30510	8186	1120	325	40141	8874	49015

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		6,056.62	..	..	45,557.28	..	..	32,618.95	..	..	84,232.85
Arracan and Moyune	Nov. 13	..	..	..	2,592.22	..	..	..	..	..	2,592.22
Formosa	" 14	107.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.20
Two Vessels on	" 14	..	..	..	4,817.42	..	..	..	..	..	4,817.42
Orisso	" 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	454.80	..	..	454.80
Aden	" 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	237.00	..	..	237.00
Plymouth Rock	" 17	..	..	..	3,304.20	..	..	..	..	..	3,304.20
Four Vessels on	" 18	..	..	..	2,432.60	..	..	..	..	..	2,432.60
Flora	" 18	..	..	..	..	..	..	153.40	..	..	153.40
Fuel-Yarna	" 19	..	..	..	1,771.14	..	..	..	..	..	1,771.14
Two Vessels on	" 19	..	..	..	..	..	..	562.00	..	..	562 00
Rona	" 19	..	..	..	339.85	..	..	..	..	..	339.85
Total		6,163.82	..	..	60,814.71	..	..	34,026.15	..	..	101,004.68

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FROM 1st TO 15th NOVEMBER, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1341	1341.00	339	406.80	51	61.20	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1341	1341.00	339	406.80	51	61.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	51½	51.50	203	243.60	127	152.40	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	183	183.00	95	95.00	74	74.00	44	44.00	1196	1196.00	150	150.00	229	229.00	..	..	1971	1971.00
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	25	30.00	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	32	38.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	185	185.40	95	95.00	75	75.20	44	44.00	1221	1226.00	150	150.00	233	233.80	..	..	2003	2009.40

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Chillingham	British	Barque	452	To Chefoo, Swatow and back	50	$ 5,000.00	In full.
Naiad	"	Brig	297	" Swatow and back	35	2,000.00	"
Heather Belle	"	Barque	472	" " "	40	4,400.00	"
Isles of the South	"	Ship	821	" " "	20	2,200.00	"
Celestial Queen	"	"	842	" " "	20	2,500.00	"
Albatross	N.-der.	Barque	239	Ningpo and Hongkong	15	1.15	Per ball, for Cotton.
Flora	British	"	411	To Hakodadi and back	30	0.38	Per picul.
Hindoo	Norw.	Brig	255	Monthly Charter	—	930.00	Per month.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The intermediate issue of the 14th, recorded the arrival of the English Mail of the 25th September on the 12th, the Mail of October 9th is due here on the 28th. The Expedition with H. B M's Consul is still at Yangchow. The news from Japan states that the Northern rebellion is suppressed—and Aidzu's Capital is in the hands of the Imperialists.

Commercially the market has been quiet—shipments of Silk have been liberal for time of year, stimulated by a low exchange, and accepted as a possibly more favourable remittance than Bills. The arrivals other than Coasters have consisted of—the *Burnside* and *Gertrude* from Newcastle, N.S.W., and the *Albatross* from Cardiff. The departures.—The *Polmaise* for London on the 14th, and the *Banian* for New York on the 20th. The *Ajax* having been thoroughly overhauled repaired and cleansed is advertised to sail on the 1st December. Telegrams to 27th October, have been received. The Chamber of Commerce held its Annual Meeting on the 17th. A lode of lead are of considerable thickness has been found at Chefoo. In Exchange a fair business has been done, rates continue very low. Bank paper £ 190,000. Merchants £ 250,000. Francs —Bank 5,000. Merchants 75,000.

SOFT GOODS.—A moderate business has been transacted in Grey Goods since the departure of last mail, though the prices current have generally been unsatisfactory. About 60 *a* 65,000 pieces of Grey Shirtings have been placed from first hands, at gradually declining rates; the closing quotations being Tls. 2 *a* 2.03 for 7lbs. and Tls. 2.16 *a* 2.19 for 8.4lbs., 9lbs. *a* 9.12lbs. are dull of sale at Tls. 2.60 *a* 3 per piece. Our stock is now materially reduced owing to the absence of arrivals from England, and large re-exports. These latter for the three weeks ending 21st instant, have mounted up to the large total of 420 000 pieces. Further supplies are daily looked for, and it is far from certain if any recovery can be expected until the spring season begins, and even then our stocks are likely to be very heavy.

T-CLOTHS have been in less request than during the previous fortnight, but there is no material change in value to report; 6lbs. may be quoted Tls. 1.40 *a* 1.55 per piece and 7lbs. Tls. 1.65 *a* 1.90, the latter being for very finest quality, 8lbs. 36in. remain low in price, ordinary goods ranging from Tls. 2.05 *a* 2.15 per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS were slightly higher during the early part of the fortnight, but have since reached, and best 66 reed cannot now be placed at over Tls. 2.35 per piece. 56 reed are worth Tls. 1.95 *a* 2.

DRILLS.—American show no change in price, but transactions have been only to a limited extent. English and Dutch are lower with a moderate demand.

JEANS.—In English no sales are quoted, American goods (40 yds.) have been placed from first hands at Tls. 4.78 per piece, and subsequently re-sold at Tls. 4.95 per piece.

SHEETINGS.—A small enquiry has existed for American, and sales of ordinary makes from second hand have taken place at Tls. 4.07 *a* 4.10 per piece. Best Cloth is worth rather over these figures.

FANCY GOODS.—Moderate sales of Dyed Brocades, and Dyed Spots are reported at last rates. Damasks are difficult to place, and Gentian Shirtings are much wanted. In Chintzes a good business is reported at last rates. Black Velveteens show a rise, while Blue and Black Velvets have not maintained their former price.

WOOLLENS.—Camlets (S.S.) have been placed at slightly lower prices for assortments, owing to the fall in value of Scarlet, Dark Blue and Orange. Long Ells are also lower in price, for both Scarlet and Assorted. In Figured Orleans there is little change to note. Lastings have been in good enquiry at quotations, Black being specially asked for, while sales of Crape Lastings are reported at Tls. 5.30 *a* 5.40 per piece.

QUOTATIONS FOR WOOLLENS.

	S. Stripes, C.P.H.		*Camlets, S.S.*		*Figd. Orleans.*		*Long Ells, C.P.H.*	
Scarlet ...	0.6.8 to	℔ yard.	13.5.0 to	℔ pc.	3.9.0 to	℔ pc.	6.2.0 to	℔ pc.
Dark Blue	0.5.9 ,, ...	,,	11.0.0 ,, 11.5.0	,,	3.1.0 ,, 3.2.0	,,	7.5.0 ,, ...	,,
Orange ...	0.8.0 ,, ...	,,	13.0.0 ,, ...	,,	..... ,, ...	,,	7.2.0 ,, ...	,,
Gentian ...	0.6.1 ,, ...	,,	13.0.0 ,, ...	,,	3.6.0 ,, ...	,,	7.0.0 ,, ...	,,
Green	0.6.5 ,, ...	,,	10.5.0 ,, 11.0.0	,,	4.4.0 ,, ...	,,	6.7.0 ,, ...	,,
Ash	0.6.5 ,, ...	,,	9.0.0 ,, 10.0.0	,,	3.7.0 ,, 4.0.0	,,	..... ,, ...	,,
White	0.6.0 ,, ...	,,	10.0.0 ,, ...	,,	3.5.0 ,, ...	,,	..... ,, ...	,,
Purple	0.4.5 ,, ...	,,	10.5.0 ,, 11.0.0	,,	3.5.0 ,, ...	,,	7.6.0 ,, ...	,,
Black	0.5.2 , ...	,,	13.0.0 ,, 13.2.0	,,	3.6.0 ,, ...	,,	7.1.0 ,, ...	,,
Sky	..... ,, ...	,,	..... ,, ...	,,	3.9.0 ,, ...	,,	..... ,, ...	,,
Brown	0.4.5 ,, ...	,,	..... ,, ...	,,	3.5.0 ,, ...	,,	5.0.0 ,, ...	,,

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Demand for Tin has improved under the influence of better advices from Hankow—Wong Hing brand has been sold at Tls. 24.50. 2,697 piculs have been exported principally to the River Ports, since last

PEPPER—BLACK may be quoted about 2 mace lower. 1,220 piculs exported.

DYE WOODS.—Small sales at quotations.

SUGAR.—Again difficult to move, the river demand having been considerably lessened in consequence of the large supplies of local Sugars received on the Hankow market Imports to Shanghai for fortnight ending 23rd Nov.—10,144 piculs White, 17,686 piculs Brown. Exports—4,134 piculs Brown, 5,406 piculs White.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON—Without arrivals the Market has been quiet and prices are unchanged. Fine to good assortments Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.60. Several vessels now due will bring a liberal supply. The closing of the Northern markets will reduce demand, and any great addition to stocks will cause a decline in prices.

LEAD—5,235 piculs have been exported since the 9th Instant, the stock is almost *Nil*—prices have dvanced 4 mace *a* 5 mace per picul. Sales of *L B* have been made to arrive at Tls. 5.8.0—and Tls. 6 is now asked.

COALS.—Small arrivals have somewhat strengthened the tone of the market. Since our issue of the 14th, there have been three arrivals only one from Wales and two from Australia. Cardiff part Cargo, sold at Tls. 11.25. English—no transactions. American—in fair request and firm at quotations. Australian, Cargo ex ship done at Tls. 8.75. Japan—no sales. Formosa—transactions at Tls. 6. Since the 14th arrivals—Tons 3,737 mostly to order.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 76.70 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.0.0 to		2.0.4
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,	2.1.6 ,,		2.1.9
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	2.6.0 ,,		3.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 Reed	,,	1.9.5 ,,		2.0.0
60 ,, ...	,,	2.1.0 ,,		2.1.5
64 ,, ...	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.2.8
66 ,, ...	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.3.5
72 ,, ...	,,	2.5.5 ,,		2.6.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	2.8.0 ,,		3.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.0 ,,		1.5.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5 ,,		1.9.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.0.5 ,,		2.3.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds...	,,	3.7.5 ,,		3.8.0
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	4.0.5 ,,		4.1.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds....	℔ pc.	4.1.5 to		4.2.5
DUTCH DRILLS 40 yds.....	,,	3.9.5 ,,		4.1.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.....	℔ doz.	..... ,,		.....
Brown.....	,,	..... ,,		.....
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0 to		2.1.5
Dyed, ...	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.5.0
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.1.5 ,,		2.2.0
Dyed, ...	,,	2.7.5 ,,		2.9.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds....	,,	4.0.0 ,,		4.7.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, ...	℔ pc.	1.4.5 to		1.9.0
Blue	,,	1.4.5 ,,		1.5.5
Brown.....	,,	1.7.0 ,,		1.8.0
Scarlet	,,	1.8.5 ,,		2.0.0
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.....	,,	2.2.0 ,,		2.4.0
VELVETS—		*T.m.c.*		*T.m.c.*
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0 to		0.2.1½
Blue, 22 in.....	,,	0.1.9 ,,		.....
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.....	,,	0.1.7½ ,,		0.1.8½
26 in.	,,	0.2.7 ,,		0.2.7½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	℔ pc.	1.9.5 ,,		.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ...	,,	1.6.0 ,,		.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	..... ,,		.....
S S	,,	12..50 ,,		12.7.5
S S S	,,	..... ,,		.....
SPANISH STRIPES.....	℔ yd.	0.5.7 ,,		0.8.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH.....	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.5.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.2.0 ,,		.....
,, C P H	,,	6.2.0 ,,		.....
Assorted, H H.....	,,	6.5.0 ,,		6.6.0
,, C P H	,,	..... ,,		.....
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0 ,,		11.7.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds....	,,	5.3.0 ,,		5.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES.....	,,	4.5.0 ,,		4.8.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.....	℔ pc.	3.5.0 ,,		3.8.5
Plain, 30 yds.....	,,	3.5.0 ,,		4.0.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod small size	℔ pl.	1.9.0 to		2.0.5
Fair to good assorted	,,	2.3.0 ,,		2.6.0
Hoop	,,	2.0.0 ,,		Noml.
Flat and Round.....	,,	2.2.5 ,,		2.5.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.5.7 ,,		6.0.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.3.0 ,,		4.8.0
STEEL	℔ tub	3.7.0 ,,		3.8.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5 ,,		.....
WINDOW GLASS.....	℔ box	3.0.0 ,,		3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0 ,,		5.9.0
White	,,	8.0.0 ,,		9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China.....	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0 ,,		2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common.....	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0 ,,		5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—		*T.m.c.*		*T.m.c.*
3 pieces weighing 1 picu	℔ pl.	11.8.0 to		1.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0 ,,		1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0 ,,		3.6.5
Malabar	,,	10.8.0 ,,		12.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang ...	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.4.0
Siam	,,	..... ,,		.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	17.0.0 to		19.0.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0 ,,		25.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon ...	℔ pl.	..... ,,		.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0 ,,		1.2.0 } Nominal.
good to finest white	,,	..... ,,		.....
Saigon	,,	..... ,,		.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20 ,,		.....
good to fine	,,	1.50 ,,		.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0 ,,		1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0 ,,		.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0 ,,		2.4.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0 ,,		2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.0.0 ,,		3.2.5
Swatow	,,	2.9.0 ,,		3.0.0
Canton	,,	2.3.0 ,,		3.7.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0 ,,		3.4.0
White, common to fair ...	,,	4.1.0 ,,		4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,		5.2.0
fine to finest	,,	5.7.0 ,,		6.0.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.				
Cardiff.....	℔ ton	11.0.0 ,,		11.2.5
North Wales	,,	9.5.0 ,,		10.0.0
English	,,	9.0.0 ,,		9.5.0
Anthracite	,,	12.5.0 ,,		12.7.5
Australian—Northern ...	,,	8.7.5 ,,		9.00
Do —Southern.....	,,	8.7.5 ,,		.....
Japan	,,	5.5.0 ,,		6.0.0
Formosa	,,	6.0.0 ,,		... ..
Russian	,,	5.5.0 ,,		5.7.5

OPIUM.—A fair business has been done in consequence of a demand for the Northern Ports, which are likely to be soon closed by ice. Prices are steady at Tls. 490 *a* 492 for Old, and Tls. 487 New. *Patna.*—A speculative demand in consequence of news of lowness of stocks in Hongkong, has caused an advance to Tls. 484. *Benares*—has felt the same impulse.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on Nov. 9th, 1868	2,355 Chests.	448 Chests.
Imports since last Stock	1,135 ,,	282 ,,
Total	3,490 Chests.	730 Chests.
Deliveries	1,583 ,,	266 ,,
Estimated Stock on Nov. 23rd, 1868.....	1,907 Chests.	464 Chests.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—Our issue was dated 14th instant, since when transactions in Black Tea have taken place to a fair extent, at gradually advancing prices. Closing quotations are from Tl. 0.50 @ Tl. 1.00 above those current by last mail, and as stocks are small and the selection limited, Natives deal very firmly with their holdings.

Settlements on the market	41 chops—	12,156 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account	5 ,,	2,240 ,,
Stock	50 ,,	16,810 ,,

The following are the prices that have been paid :—

Ex. 5s. 10½d. Freight £2.10.

Oonahms	Tls. 17.25 *a* Tls. 18.50	1s. 0d. *a* 1s. 0½d. per lb.
Hohows	Tls. 17.00 *a* Tls 17.75	11¾d. *a* 1s. 0¼d. ,,
Ningchows	Tls. 18.50 *a* Tls. 20.50	1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 1¾d. ,,
Oopacks.....	Tls. 18.00 *a* Tls.	1s. 0¼d. ,,

GREEN.—Settlements during the past fortnight have not been on so large a scale as for last mail, but a steady demand has existed for the finer grades of Moyunes, &c. for the American market, and rates for these descriptions have been well supported. The lower qualities have been generally neglected owing to the relatively high prices which have been demanded for them; the few purchases made have been at decline of Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 per picul, but at the reduction the enquiry is only moderate.

The following are proportion prices of the settlements reported:—

Ex. on London 5s. 10½d. Freight £3.

Shanghai Packed.....	Tls. 24.00 *a* Tls. 34.00	= in New York,	duty paid,	gold cents	60 *a* 73
Pingsuey	Tls. 33.00	=	do.	do.	do. 72 *a* ...
Fychows	Tls. 28 00 *a* Tls. 36.00	=	do.	do.	do. 66 *a* 75
Teenkeis & Moyunes	Tls. 36.00 *a* Tls. 45.00	=	do.	do.	do. 75 *a* 88

Settlements & Reshipments :—		Stock of Green Tea is estimated at :—	
34,387 ½-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.		63,147 ½-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.	
715 ,, Pingsuey.		9,144 ,, Pingsuey.	
3,705 ,, S'hai packed, Japan, &c.		4,000 ,, Shanghai packed, Japan, &c.	
38,807 ½-chests		76,291 ½-chests.	

From Hankow our dates are to 19th instant. A small parcel of 261 chests at Tls. 14¾ per picul, on Russian account was the only settlement of Tea reported.

1868-9—Settlements	414,821 chests.	Stock ...	460 chests.
1867-8— ,, ...	333,523 ,,	,, ...	650 ,,

From Kiukiang our advices are to 20th instant. Settlements of Black Tea were 220 ½-chests Ningchow at Tls. 14½; Stock 204 ½-chests. No business had been transacted in Green Tea; arrivals for the fortnight were 12,293 ½-chests; stock remaining 1,512 ½-chests.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1868-9		1867-8
BLACK.....	55,199,025 lbs.	...	37 896,846 lbs.
GREEN.....	6,187,600	...	6,489,854 ,,
Total.....	61,386,625 lbs.	...	44,386,700 lbs.

Export to United States—	1868-9		1867-8
BLACK.....	102,966 lbs.	...	7,006 lbs.
GREEN.....	8,104,577 ,,	...	7,362,034 ,,
Total.....	8,207,543 lbs.	...	7,369,040 lbs.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SILK.—The continued decline in the rate of Exchange has again led to a large business, and Settlements to the extent of 2,000 Bales (including 500 Bales settled at the close of last mail) have been made, giving a total of 39,000 Bales settled since 1st June to date. Prices have advanced fully Tls. 15 *a* 20 over last mail's quotations, it being reported that Tls. 600 have been paid for "Tso Pings" Chop 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 585 for "Dragon" (No. 3), Tls. 500 for "Red Peacock" (No. 4) while ordinary No. 5 have been purchased at Taels 450 *a* 470:—Karshing and "Chin Cum" Taysaams, owing to their scarcity, remain very high and firm, Tls. 530 for the former, for best Chop No. 1 and Tls. 430 for the latter, for No. 3 being the current quotations. Re-reeled Silks having arrived in large quantities, holders evince anxiety to realize, and consequently rates for these classes are easier, but prices of all other descriptions remain very firm. The arrivals from the Interior having come forward freely, the unsold Stock remains as last estimated, say 3,000 Bales, chiefly composed of common Tsatlees, and the various grades of Re-reeled Silks.

Total Export to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	35,805	146	...	7,323	43,274
Nov. 11th, "Ottawa" to Hongkong	1,326	13	...	1,388	2,727
„ 16th, "Polmaise" to London	243	...	...	13	256
„ 18th, Sundries to Hongkong	12	...	...	...	12
„ 18th, "Costa Rica" to America	96	...	...	...	96
„ 18th, "Banian" to America	11	...	...	...	11
„ 21st, "Phase" to Hongkong	386	...	...	373	759
Total	37,879	159	...	9,097	47,135
Season 1867-68	22,366	272	...	3,443	26,081

PRICES—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange 5s. 10d. per Tael.

			London Value per lb. 24th Sept., 1868.
Tsatlee,—Chop No. 1	None.	None.	None.
„ „ 2	None.	None.	None.
„ „ 3	Tls. 585 *a* 600 per pcl.	30s. 0d. *a* 30s. 10d. p. lb.	29s. 0d. *a* 29s. 6d.
„ „ 3½	Tls. 560 *a* 575 „	28s. 8d. *a* 29s. 5d. „	27s. 6d. *a* 28s. 0d.
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4	Tls. 520 *a* 545 „	26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 10d. „	25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 6d.
Ordinary No. 4	Tls. 490 *a* 515 „	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 2d. „	24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
„ „ 5 & com.	Tls. 450 *a* 470 „	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d. „	20s. 6d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Karshing Taysaam Chop No. 1	Tls. 520 *a* 530 „	26s. 6d. *a* 27s. 0d. „	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 460 *a* 490 „	23s. 6d. *a* 25s. 0d. „	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 420 *a* 450 „	21s. 6d. *a* 23s. 0d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
„ „ 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 370 *a* 400 „	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 6d. „	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Chin Cum Taysaam No. 1	None.	None.	None.
„ 2	None.	None.	None.
„ 3	Tls. 420 *a* 430 „	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d. „	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 400 „	20s. 1d. *a* 20s. 6d. „	19s. 0d. *a* 19s. 6d.
Twenfa, and *Hainings*, Chop No. 1	None.	None.	None.
„ „ 2	Tls. 490 *a* 510 „	25s. 0d. *a* 25s. 11d. „	26s. 0d. *a* 26s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 440 *a* 460 „	22s. 6d. *a* 23s. 6d. „	23s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
„ „ 4 & com.	Tls. 410 *a* 430 „	21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d. „	22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Hangchow Tsatlee,	Tls. 430 *a* 450 „	22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d. „	21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Laeyongs	None.	None.	None.
Sewhings	Tls. 360 *a* 380 „	18s. 7d. *a* 19s. 7d. „	19s. 0d. *a* 23s. 0d.
Throws, med. Trams.	Tls. 530 *a* 550 „	27s. 0d. *a* 28s. 1d. „	27s. 6d. *a* 28s. 6d.
Re-reeled Tsatlees	Tls. 500 *a* 570 „	25s. 6d. *a* 29s. 2d. „	31s. 0d. *a* 32s. 0d.
Do. Hainings	Tls. 560 *a* 620 „	28s. 8d. *a* 31s. 11d. „	31s. 0d. *a* 33s. 0d.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Ganges" has about 700 bales of Silk engaged, and the French Mail (left on the 21st instant) had 386 bales China and 373 bales Japan Silk on board.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Business has been done to a pretty fair extent at again lower rates of exchange, Bank Bills were done from 5s. 10d. *a* 5s. 9⅞d. (the latter closing rate), and private paper found buyers from 5s. 10¼d. *a* 5s. 10⅛d.

On Hongkong rates are little stiffer, and Banks are willing sellers at 24¾. Private 25½ *a* 25¾.

A few lacs of Rupees have been sold at 299½ *a* 301.

Dollars after a rise which brought them to 78.50 have come back to 76.60, owing to some arrivals of small importance.

Money continues plentiful.

On London	Bank Bills, sight,	5s. 8¼d.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 9⅞d.
	Credits, „ „	5s. 10d. *a* 5s. 10½d.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	5s. 10⅛d.
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.42½.
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.4.5
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 300.
On Bombay— „ „ „		Rs. 299½.
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		24½ per cent discount.
„ Private, 15 days' sight,		25¼ *a* 25½ „

all per Tael.

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 173 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.5 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.60.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—80.30.

COPPER CASH.—1,470 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The demand for staple grey goods continued after the departure of the last mail and both settlements and deliveries were satisfactory. Within the last few days, however, a threat of the Government to introduce a paper currency, which foreigners will not accept, has frightened the dealers and business has been brought to a stand-still. Black Velvets remain as reported in our last; good qualities, absent from the market, being in full enquiry. The demand we then noted for Taffachelass is subsiding and other Cottons are not wanted.

Woollens have remained inactive; the demand for Black Camlets has slackened and hardly anything else is asked for except Blankets, of which we have no stocks. Cotton has again declined; Rice and Sugar remain as by our last.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 4½d to 4s. 4¾d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 4¾d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5¾d. Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 5⅛d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 5⅜d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 75½. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 75¾ to 76. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, ¼ per cent disct' Private, 1 to 1¼ per cent disct. Paris Bank Bills,—4 months' sight, 5.50. Do.,—6 months, sight, 5.52½. Boos, 312 to 313.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, nothing loading. To New York do., £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—		
Nos. 16 to 24	℔ pcl.	47.50 to 48.50
28 to 32	„	51.00 „ 52.00
38 to 42	„	50.00 „ .....
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
7.0 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.50 „ 2.55
8.4 lbs.	„	3.05 „ 3.12
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	„	... „ ...
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
56 to 60 reed	„	2.80 „ 3.00
64 to 66 „	„	3.00 „ 3.20
68 to 72 „	„	3.30 „ 3.60
T-CLOTHS—		
6 lbs.	„	1.90 „ 2.00
7 lbs.	„	2.20 „ 2.40
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	„	2.80 „ 3.10
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		
White	„	2.90 „ 3.00
Dyed	„	3.20 „ 3.30
BROCADES—		
White	„	2.90 „ 3.00
Dyed	„	3.20 „ 3.30
VELVETS—		
Black	„	9.00 „ 10 00
Assorted	„	8.00 „ 9.00
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	„	2.40 „ 2.90
Do. Double warp	„	3.20 „ 3.50
CHINTZES	„	2.20 „ 2.60
HANDKERCHIEFS	℔ doz.	0.75 „ 1.00

		Dollars.
CAMLETS—		
S	℔ pc.	16.00 to 17.00
S S	„	14.50 „ 15.50
S S S	„	13.00 „ 14.00
B B B	„	16.00 „ 17.00
ORLEANS—		
Plain	„	3.75 „ 5.00
Figured	„	4.00 „ 4.25
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—		
30 yds., 30 in.	„	6.00 „ 8.00
LONG ELLS	„	8.00 „ 9.50
LASTINGS	„	13.00 „ 16.00
LUSTRES	„	4.00 „ 5.50
BLANKETS	℔ lb.	0.80 „ 0.90
IRON NAIL ROD	℔ pl.	3.10 „ 3.40
LEAD	„	7.50 „ 8.00
TIN	„	17.00 „ 18.00
TIN PLATES	„	8.00 „ 8.50
COTTON—		
Ningpo	„	23.50 „ 24.00
Shanghai	„	23.50 „ 24.00
Tientsin	„	23.00 „ .....
SUGAR, CANTON—		
White, No. 1	℔	7.00 „ 7.50
No. 2	„	6.00 „ ...
Brown, No. 1	„	5.00 „ ...
RICE (China)	„	3.00 „ 3.10
SAPAN WOOD	„	1.50 „ 2.00
RHUBARB	℔ box.	7.00 „ .....

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.
SILK—		
Mybosh and Sinshu Best,	℔ pl.	900 to 930
Medium	„	820 „ 880
Inferior	„	700 „ 780
Koshu, best	„	780 „ 840
medium	„	700 „ 750
inferior	„	620 „ 680
Ida, good, long hanks	„	... „ ...
inferior „	„	... „ ...
Oshu, best,	„	840 „ 860
medium	„	700 „ 760
inferior	„	600 „ 650
Sodai, best,	„	750 „ ...
medium	„	680 „ 720
inferior	„	550 „ 650
Achezan & Taysaam sorts	„	450 „ 650
medium	„	... „ ...
inferior	„	... „ ...
Hatchojee, medium	„	... „ ...
inferior	„	... „ ...

		Dollars.
TEA—		
Fine	℔ pl.	35.00 to 38.00
Good medium	„	28.00 „ 30.00
Medium	„	25.00 „ 27.00
Good common	„	21.00 „ 24.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	„	5.50 „ 6.00
„ „ brown	„	3.90 „ 4.25
Large uncut green	„	3.00 „ 3.40
„ brown	„	1.60 „ 2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	„	14.00 „ 12.50
„ 2	„	11.00 „ 11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	„	13.00 „ 14.50
MUSHROOMS	„	45.00 „ 48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	„	14.00 „ .....
GALL NUTS	„	8.00 „ 8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	„	16.00 „ 17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	„	1.50 „ 4.20
RAPE SEED	„	9.00 „ 10.00
RAPE SEED OIL	„	8.90 „ 10.00
CAMPHOR	„	22.00 „ 23.50

HANKOW, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The London mails of the 11th, 17th and 25th September were delivered here on the 4th, 7th and 16th instant respectively. Latest telegrams extend to the 13th ultimo, quoting Cotton, 11d. Grey Shirtings, 10s. 4½d. *a* 10s. 6d.; Tea market, unchanged; Silk, better feeling, No. 3 Tsatlee; 28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.; Discount, 2 per cent.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 to 7½ lbs.	℔ pc.	2.0.0 to	2.0.3
8¼ „	„	2.1.5 „	2.2.0
9 to 9¾ „	„	2.7.0 „	3.0.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	„	2.0.0 „	2.1.5
64 to 66 „	„	2.2.0 „	2.3.0
68 to 72 „	„	2.4.0 „	2.6.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	„	1.5.0 „	1.7.0
7 to 7½ „ 32 „	„	1.7.5 „	2.0.0
8 to 8¼ „ 36 „	„	2.2.0 „	2.3.0
DRILLS—			
American, 40 yds.	„	4.3.5 „	4.4.5
English, 40 yds.	„	4.2.0 „	4.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	℔ doz.	0.5.5 „	0.5.8
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	℔ pc.	2.2.3 „	2.2.8
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.5.0 „	2.6.5
BROCADES—			
White	„	2.2.5 „	2.3.0
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.7.5 „	3.0.0
DAMASKS—			
White	„	3.5.0 „	nom.
Dyed, Assorted	„	4.1.5 „	4.6.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	„	1.5.0 „	1.9.0
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	℔ yd	0.1.7 „	0.1.7.5
22 in. Black	„	0.2.0.5 „	0.2.1.5
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Plain	℔ pc.	... „	...
Figured	„	3.5.0 „	4.0.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.5.9 „	0.6.1
Habit Cloth	„	1.2.5 „	1.4.0
Medium Cloth	„	1.0.0 „	1.2.0
Broad Cloth	„	1.3.0 „	1.7.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
WOOLLENS—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	℔ pc	13.3.0 to	13.5.0
S S	„	12.2.0 „	13.2.0
Common	„	11.0.0 „	12.0.0
B B B	„	17.0.0 „	17.1.0
LASTINGS	„	10.5.0 „	12.0.0
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	„	6.3.5 „	.....
Assorted	„	6.5.0 „	7.0.0
G G „	„	6.2.0 „	6.2.5
G G Scarlet	„	6.7.0 „	6.8.0
METALS—			
Lead	℔ pl.	6.1.0 „	6.2.0
Tin	„	26.0.0 „	.....
RAW COTTON	„	15.5.0 „	17.0.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	„	2.9.0 „	3.0.8
Amoy, &c.	„	2.5.0 „	2.7.0
Manilla	„	2.6.0 „	2.8.0
White, No. 1	„	5.0.0 „	5.2.0
No. 2	„	4.7.0 „	5.0.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, Long	„	3.3.0 „	3.8.0
Cut	„	5.0.0 „	6.2.0
Isinglass	„	24.0.0 „	30.0.0
Mushrooms	„	33.0.0 „	36.0.0
Cuttle Fish	„	10.5.0 „	15.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	„	6.2.0 „	6.5.0
Rattans	„	3.8.0 „	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	„	..... „	.....
„ new	„	6.0.0 „	6.3.0
Sapan wood	„	2.5.0 „	3.2.0
OPIUM—			
Malwa new	℔ ch.	510 „	515
old	„	... „	...
Patna—	„	498 „	nom.

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
OILS—			
Sow-yow, 73 catties	℔ tub	4.7.0 to	4.8.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	„	4.7.0 „	5.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℔ pl.	5.0.0 „	5.1.0
Chuyow	„	5.4.0 „	5.6.0
TALLOW	℔ pc.	8.2.0 „	8.5.0
FUNGUS	℔ pl.	20.0.0 „	20.5.0
WAX—			
White	„	235.0.0 „	240.0.0
Yellow	„	45.0.0 „	60.0.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
RHUBARB, Szechuen	℔ pl.	3.0.0 to	4.50
TOBACCO—			
Green	„	39.0.0 „	48.0.0
Yellow	„	22.0.0 „	38.0.0
Leaf	„	6.0.0 „	6.2.0
HEMP—			
White	„	9.0.0 „	10.0.0
Green	„	9.0.0 „	9.5.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	„	60.0.0 „	80.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 5s. 9½d. per tael,—6 months' sight, 5s. 11½d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 0½d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 26 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 1½ per cent discount. Private, 10 days' sight, 2½ per cent discount nominal. Interest on short Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar 165, and Leaf Tls. 165.5 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:— Tls. 0.615 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai, is 5 Tls. and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
No. 14	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Nov. 13	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Coila	Br str	435	Grange	Chefoo	... 10	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Najaden	Norw sch	237	Nelson	Keelung	... 2	Coals	Alfred Dent
... 14	Opossum	H.M.G.B.	.....	Stoke	Newchwang	... 8		
... 14	Minca	Br str	306	Shaw	Newchwang	... 9	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 14	Laurel	Br sh	636	Smith	Foochow	... 8	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 15	Albatross	N-Ge.baq	239	Onken	Nicolajefsk	Oct. 14	Ballast	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 15	Lauderdale	Br sh	850	Moodie	Foochow	Nov. 9	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 15	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	... 12	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 15	Fusi-Yama	Am str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	... 13	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 16	Ganges	Br str	742	Cates	Hongkong & Swatow	... 7	General	P. & O. Co
... 16	Falcon	Br baq	478	Linnell	Keelung	... 9	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 16	Berwickshire	Br sh	1111	Rowan	Foochow	... 8	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 17	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 16	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	... 12	do	Glover and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Tientsin	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Kjobenhavn	Dan baq	358	Holm	Hakodadi	... 5	Sea Weed	George Beck
... 17	Aspic	H.I.M.G.B.	.....	Andria de Nerciat	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 11		
... 17	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Tientsin	... 10	General	Trautmann and Co
... 17	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 12	do	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Westward Ho	Br baq	577	Kirk	Foochow	... 9	Poles	Master
... 18	Hohenzollern	N-Ge.baq	297	Hathage	Taiwan-foo	... 3	Sugar, etc.	Master
... 18	Velocity	Br baq	490	Woolan	Keelung	... 14	General	J. B. Field and Co
... 18	Burnside	Am baq	464	Pendergrace	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 22	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow	Nov. 15	General	Russell and Co
... 18	China	N.Ger.str	648	Möller	Hongkong	... 14	do	Siemssen and Co
... 18	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 14	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 19	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Stat	Norw baq	369	Rjörnstao	Nicolajefsk	... 5	Ballast	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 19	Mary	Br sh	1139	Townsend	Foochow	... 12	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 19	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... 14	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 19	Albatross	N-Ge.baq	500	Lansen	Cardiff	June 22	Coals	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 19	Gertrude	Br sh	665	Dewar	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Sept. 30	Poles	Russell and Co
... 19	Irene	N-Ge.sch	263	Behrens	Nagasaki	Nov. 12	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 20	Zebra	H.B.M.S.	.....	Trollope	Chinkiang	... 13		
... 20	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	... 18	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Szechuen	Am str	554	Spencer	Tientsin	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Hugo & Otto	N-Ge.baq	346	Rickert	Nagasaki	... 15	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
... 21	Ocean Express	Br sh	1067	McDonald	Foochow	... 14	Poles	Russell and Co
... 21	Alaska	Am sh	1171	Cavanagh	Foochow	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 19	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 22	Iroquis	U. S. S.	.....	Earl English	Hakodadi	... 12		
... 23	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 21	General	Russell and Co
... 23	Moyane	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Yokohama	... 18	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 23	Der West	N-Ger.sh	542	Pust	Vancouver's Islands	Sept. 7	Lumber	Bourjau, Hübener and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Nov. 14	Arracan	N-Ger.sh	800	Gessin	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 14	Formosa	Br str	700	Hockin	Hongkong	General	P. & O. Co
... 14	Polmaise	Br sh	812	Butler	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Yesso	Br str	580	Ashton	Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Chapman, King and Co
... 14	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Kien-Chan	H.I.M.G.B.	.....				
... 15	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & T'tsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Costa Rica	Am str	1084	Farber	Y'hama via N'saki	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 15	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Rantipole	Br sch	183	Way	Keelung	Coals	A. Dent
... 15	Hap Sing	Sia baq	342	Bostinn	Bangkok	General	Fung Hing
... 16	Tilly	Am sch	283	Taylor	Nagasaki	Stores	T. Kroes and Co
... 16	Dolphin	Japa baq	400	Maternocra	Nagasaki	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
... 16	Omar Pacha	Br baq	398	Meyer	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 17	Jane Speirs	Br baq	309	Brown	Olga Bay	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 17	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 17	Minca	Br str	306	Shaw	T'tsin & Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Borntraeger and Co
... 18	Mars	Am str	680	Green	Nagasaki & Kobe	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Azof	Br str	476	Johnson	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 18	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Candelaria	Spa baq	407	De Lara	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 18	Newcastle	Br baq	488	Blanch	Foochow	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 19	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 19	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
... 20	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin & Peking	General	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Chillingham	Br baq	452	Darke	Chefoo	do	J. S. Baron
... 20	Flora	Br baq	411	Santerley	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 20	Elizabeth Nicholson	Br sh	904	Crosbie	Foochow	Ballast	Shaw Brothers and Co
... 20	Banian	Br sh	760	Chase	New York	Tea, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 20	Fusi-Yama	Am str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 21	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 21	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	H'kong with Mails	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 22	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	H'kong & Canton	General	Siemssen and Co
... 22	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	Sundries, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 23	Najaden	Norw sch	237	Nelson	Keelung	Ballast	A. Dent
... 23	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 23	Pluto	Chi str	170	Young	Cruise		Chinese Government

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
3 s	Adventure	.....	Henry I. Raby, V.C.	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 9	Hongkong
9 p	Opossum	.....	Stoke	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 14	Newchwang
9 p	Zebra	.....	Trollope	H. B. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 20	Chinkiang
2.s	Aspic	.....	Andria de Nerciat	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 17	Tientsin & Chefoo
	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	Sept 20	Takao
O D	Ashmelot	.....	Law	U. S. G. B.	6	280	180	Nov 6	Nagasaki
6 c	Iroquis	.....	Earl English	U. S. S.	8	.....	.....	Nov 22	Hakodadi
Wusung	Piscataqua	.....	Ammen	U. S. S.	.....	.....	.....	Nov 6	Nagasaki
	Titan	.....	Vassals	H. I. C. M. Str.	.....	.....	.....		

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1549	Sept 8	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	1st proximo
M D	Coila	Grange	Br str	435	Nov 14	Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
6 p	Confucius	Nelson	Chi str	265	Nov 9	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	Nov 4	Ningpo	Chinese Government		
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	742	Nov 16	H'kong & Swatow	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	25th instant
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
3 p	Kathleen	Margetts	Br str	300	Sept 3	Nagasaki	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
S S N W	Kiang-loong	Friend	Am str	776	Nov 20	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	25th instant
P & O M	Norna	Bernard	Br str	1001	Nov 12	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Yokohama	24h after Mail or
7 p	Pah-long	Preble	Am str		Oct 29	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		
K F T	Szechuen	Spencer	Am str	554	Nov 20	Tientsin	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	Cld. 23rd inst
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
G W	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Nov 21	Hankow	Glover and Co	Hankow & Ports	26th instant
1 s	Willamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	14 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
O L L	Alaska	Cavanagh	Am sh	1171	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
T W	Albatross	Onken	N-Ge.baq	239	Nov 15	Nicolajefsk	Eduard Schellhass and Co		Ft or Ch
2 p	Albatross	Lansen	N-Ge. bk	500	Nov 19	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
6 c	Benjamin Bangs	Roke	Am sh	1040	Nov 6	Cardiff	Master		
2 p	Berwickshire	Rowan	Br sh	1111	Nov 16	Foochow	Gilman and Co	[Singapore via H'kong	
7 s	Burnside	Pendergrace	Am baq	464	Nov 18	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Immediately
1 c	Canton	Meisner	Siam sh	779	Nov 8	Put back	T. W. Song and Co		
1 s	Celestial Queen	Wass	Br sh	842	Oct 27	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
3 c	Dartmouth	Elsden	Br sh	933	Nov 6	Sydney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
6 c	Electra	Grant	Br baq	380	Nov 12	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
7 c	Elmstone	Tomlinsen	Br sh	698	Nov 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Borneo Company Limited		
	Etha Rickmers	Davidson	N-Ger.sh	1039	Nov 5	Foochow	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
9 s	Falcon	Linnell	Br baq	478	Nov 16	Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	
O D	Frederic	Nicaise	Belg sh	603	Oct 13	Singapore	Borneo Company Limited		
1 c	Gertrude	Dewar	Br sh	665	Nov 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Russell and Co		
8 s	Golden State	Delano	Am sh	944	Aug 23	New York	Olyphant and Co	New York	Immediately
2 s	Heather Belle	Finlay	Br baq	473	Nov 6	Foochow	J. S. Baron	Swatow	
	Hindoo	Sandberg	Norw bg	255	Nov 5	Nicolajefsk	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Amoy	Cld. 23rd inst
1 s	Hohenzollern	Hathage	N-Ge. bk	297	Nov 18	Taiwan-foo	Master		
2 s	Hugo & Otto	Rickert	N-Ger.bk	346	Nov 20	Nagasaki	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	Irene	Behrens	N-Ge.sch	263	Nov 19	Nagasaki	Wm. Pustau and Co		
G W	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	891	Nov 12	Nagasaki	Glover and Co		
3 s	J. M. Joshua	Hodgsen	Br sh	1147	Oct 26	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O D	Juno	Grath	N-Ge.baq	390	Nov 10	Amoor	Siemssen and Co		
G W	Kjobenhavn	Holm	Dan baq	358	Nov 17	Hakodadi	George Beck		
2 c	Lammermuir	Owen	Br sh	1054	Nov 6	London	Gilman and Co	Swatow & H'kong	
1 p	Lauderdale	Moodie	Br sh	850	Nov 15	Foochow	Gilman and Co		
1 p	Laurel	Smith	Br sh	636	Nov 14	Foochow	Gilman and Co	New York	Immediately
8 s	Lizzie Allen	Cox	Br sch	325	Oct 10	Southsea Island	Glover and Co		
7 s	Maria	Lorenzen	N-Ge.baq	304	Nov 10	Bangkok	Olyphant and Co		
6 s	Mary	Townsend	Br sh	1139	Nov 19	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Naiad	Punch	Br bg	297	Nov 8	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Swatow	Early
G W	Norfolk	Barry	Br baq	214	Nov 2	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
1 c	Ocean Empress	McDonald	Br sh	1067	Nov 21	Foochow	Russell and Co		
	Reyna de los Angeles]	Kühnel	Spa baq	704	Oct 31	Manila	Frazar and Co		
1 p	Sea Queen		Br sh	377	Aug 22	Put back	Fung Hing		
F W	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Simoda	Johnson	Am sh	650	Nov 12	Foochow	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Sir Wm. Wallace	Taylor, R.N.R.	Br sh	967	Oct 17	Newcastle, N.S.W.	W. R. Adamson and Co	New York	Immediately
1 s	Stat	Rjörnstao	Norw baq	369	Nov 19	Nicolajefsk	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
1 s	Velocity	Woolan	Br baq	490	Nov 18	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
2 s	Westward Ho	Kirk	Br baq	577	Nov 18	Foochow	Master		
2 c	Zemindar	Patterson	Br sh	1096	Oct 12	Sydney	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
	43 Vessels								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	F. Hormusjee and Co., and C. Pallanjee and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Crond	British barque	545	Harbor Master
O L L	Nimrod	Luther	Powder Hulk	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section:—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section:—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus:—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre P. Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L., Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock ... ... O.U.L. p	A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 5 s
K F T W	—Kin Fong Toong Wharf ... ... 1 s	O D	—Old Dock ... ... 6 s
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ... 2 s	H W	—Hunt's Wharf... ... ... 7 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s	T W	—Trautmann's Wharf ... ... 7 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 2 s	O.W	—Olyphant's Wharf ... ... 7 s
M I M	—M. I. Company's Moorings... ... ... 2 s	H Q	—Hong Que Wharf ... ... 7 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings... ... ... 3 s	F W	—Farnham's Wharf ... ... 7 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf... ... ... 2 p	D W	—Dent's Wharf ... ... 8 s
M J	—Muirhead's Jetty ... ... 3 p	G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf ... ... 9 s
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque. 5 s	B N Y	—British Naval Yard ... ... 9 p
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty ... ... 7 p	S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ... O. L. L. p

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.